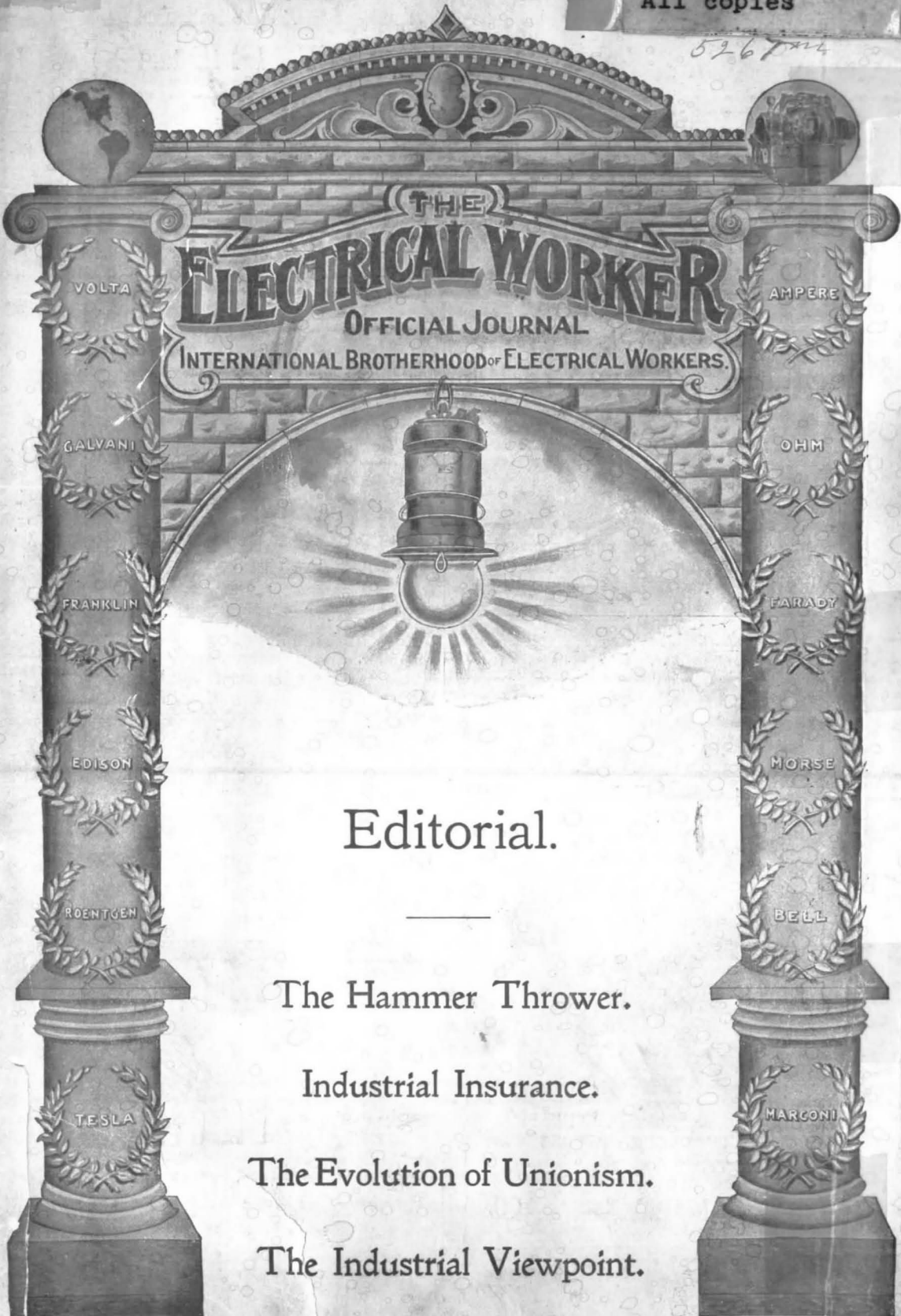


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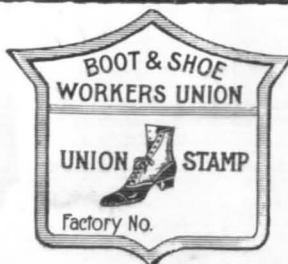
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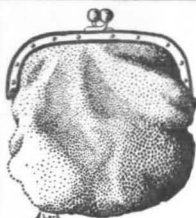
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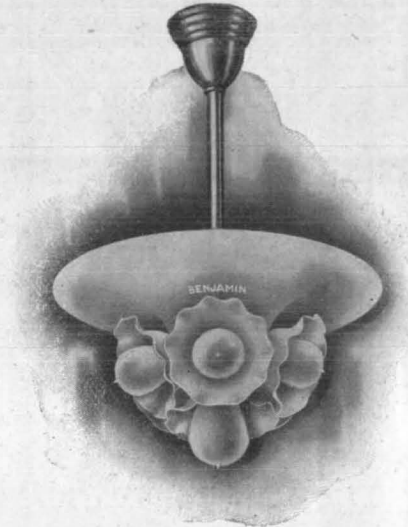
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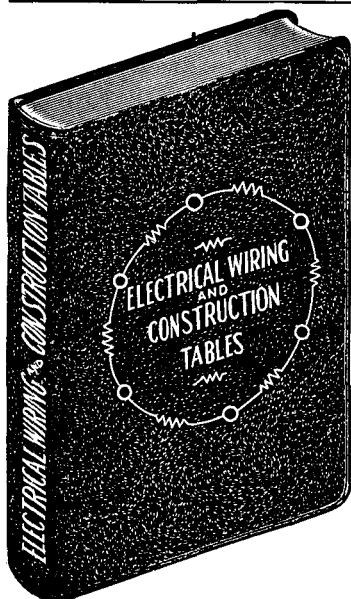


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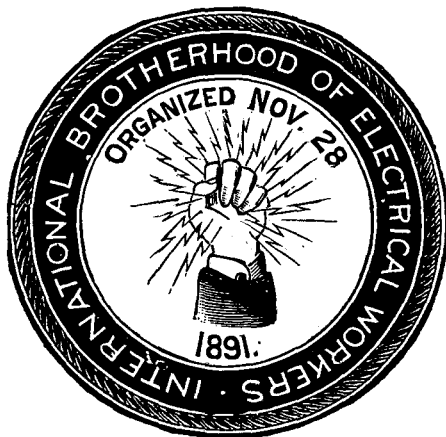
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WORKER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

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OWNED AND PUBLISHED BY

THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Edited by PETER W. COLLINS, Grand Secretary

General Offices: Pierik Building

Springfield, Ill.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 6, 1906, at the Post Office
at Springfield, Ill., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

THE ELECTRICAL WORKER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL
BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Entered at the Post Office at Springfield, Ill., According to Act of Congress as Second-Class Matter

Vol. VII. No. 2

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., JANUARY, 1907

Single Copies, 10 Cents
\$1 per year in advance

THE EVOLUTION OF UNIONISM.

BY HARRY S. COYLE, OF NO. 39.

DEFINITIONS.

The word "union" is derived from the latin word "unio," which signifies oneness or unity, harmony, concord, etc. In order to understand what is meant by unionism we must remember that its definition applies more to our inner nature than to our animal self, since it is through the spiritual nature of mankind that all thought of welfare and happiness arise and are put into force by the united and harmonious actions of those agreeing thereon.

Development of sympathy is really the development of society itself, since the joys and the sorrows, the trials and the tribulations of mankind are the principal factors in developing his mind to overcome the obstacles of environment—they taught him to transfer the struggle from his hands to his mind (inventions and discoveries). Looking into the annals of the past ages we find that man has passed through numerous stages of social and technical evolution. It did not take the sons of Adam long to learn to use the resources of nature; and instead of carrying his burdens across the sun-parched desert, or up the steep mountains, he puts it upon the backs of the beasts of burden, or perchance he would hitch his canoe to the wings of the wind. Later on he combines ingeniously the forces of nature and flees across the earth on the great steel roadways, or he draws the mysterious lightning from its lofty throne and finds a thousand and one uses for it. During all of these periods of change men were preparing themselves for the conception of those principles which are essential to the full control and happiness to be derived from the possession of these wonderful gifts.

The burden of my theme is that the social and technical development of mankind march abreast, else we will become overbalanced and find happiness in neither.

THE FIRST MEETING.

Poor, naked, houseless savage man, living in the gardens of Eden, found many ways to lessen the burdens of life.

When the winds blew cold he would warm himself by the camp-fire, and when the night was dark he illuminated his camp with the blaze from a pine knot, and about the camp-fire he gathered the old and the young from distant hill and valley. Perchance, he would pitch his tent in the deep forest, on the shore of some silvery lake, where fishes sported, and where the wild bird mirrored his flight, and in these beautiful and picturesque parks of nature would pass the long weary evenings of winter in dancing and singing, or perhaps in telling the never-tiring stories of their creation. All things are known to the savage mind; he defies the beasts of the fields and the fowls of the air, and the inhabitants of the waters—all are wonderful to him, possessing powers that seems to be supernatural, so he gives divine powers to them and worships them. The folk-lore of the savage is rich in drama, and in this form of worship he learns to associate with his fellows, and they gather round the camp-fire and dance and sing; and here they learn to voice themselves in melody and harmony, for to music is consigned the highest joys; for in their blended voices and harmonious movements of the dance shall co-ordinate the forces of the soul and body until the powers of brotherly love are developed to its highest point. And this love was further developed by the sufferings of his companions, for storms would come from the dark waters of the great beyond and destroy his humble home, and the Great Spirit would send his sword of lightning from the heavens and shiver trees and destroy life until they would believe that they were persecuted, and would take refuge in some distant cave until the Great Spirit would once more light up the green pastures and reflect his glory from the bosom of the golden lakes. These things gave the early man a subject to meditate upon; it taught him to build a better house, so that when the great storms came and the lightning flashed and the cold winds howled he could at least rest in safety.

Happiness was his guest, and the more he pursued it the more distant it would

seem. It is like one of those phantoms of a lake that reveals itself to the traveler on the sun-parched desert, and, as he feels the clutches of death gnawing at his throat, he makes one supreme effort to reach the shores of the lake, only to fall exhausted on the burning sands—a victim of his own folly and misguided ambition.

Random efforts produce random results. It is a law of mathematics that if you multiply an infinite by an infinite the product will be an infinite, so it is in practical life. When forgetting this law will go through life applying negative principles of positive factors, hoping that the product will make them happy. Did you ever see the scientist dissect the sunlight into the seven colors of the rainbow by means of the crystal prism? Let us pass the word "unionism" through our intellectual prism and we will find that it has been dissolved into its elements. Casting all of the other words aside which are used as auxiliaries for a few moments, we will pick out the word "love" as the base upon which all organized society exist. Every endeavor that tends to uplift mankind, and every thought, deed or action that tends to lessen the burden of life are included in this word.

We have Definite Formulæ for securing definite results in electricity. The operation of the laws governing chemical and physical action are apparent on every side. Realize it thoroughly; this is a methodical, and not an accidental world. While we recognize this fact in our workshops, very few, if any of us, govern ourselves and our social organizations by law. We apply random efforts in dealing with men and expect to obtain from this deal something that we did not put into it. Is it not a law of energy that you cannot take more from a machine than you put into it?

None of us would think of putting any other elements into our batteries than those prescribed by the formula for charging the battery, and if we did we would secure something entirely different from what we desired—something that would, perchance, work great injury to us bodily. So it is in any dealings with our fellow-beings. We can never expect our organization to reach its acme of usefulness unless we put into it our best efforts when dealing with mankind.

Look at the word "Brother;" find its definition in the dictionary, plant it in your mind and try to cultivate it so that it will grow there, and crowd out that miserable selfishness and jealousies that prompt you to stand in saloons or on the street corners and slander and lie about

your brothers. Is it not a fact that these same men who are always so eager to create a disturbance and throw the community into a whirlwind of slander and gossip are usually the first to take to the "tall timber" when the battle commences, and these same men expect great results to be accomplished by the organization when they have put into it the elements that are bound to corrupt it. This is the reverse of Unionism. We should relegate all petty differences and jealousies from our Locals and work united, like true men and brothers, for the welfare of our Local.

Sometime ago I read an article on the "Future of Trade Unions," which was written by a well known labor leader, in which he said that the goal of organized labor was to "get more and then some." If this is the object of his organization we do not want him to class our Brotherhood in this category, and I think that the entire Brotherhood will agree with me when I say that the endeavors of the I. B. E. W. are to create a state of peace and harmony between employer and employee, and to develop the inner nature of its members to their full functions, and to teach men what we are organized for—not only to maintain our scale of wages, but to develop the sense of Brotherly Love and Sympathy for mankind, especially when they are in need or sorrow. This should be the paramount principle of our brotherhood, and it is along these lines that the labor movement of the future will extend its energies and be developed to its highest state of perfection and usefulness. For brotherly love is the true spirit—the guiding star of Unionism.

Knowing that happiness is governed by law, and that welfare is obedient to a known formula, I could formulate a set of rules that would attain the desired end of Unionism, but why should I when our constitution and by-laws cover this subject so thoroughly! Its principles cannot be misinterpreted; abide by them and the desired results are bound to follow. They have been tested and are known to yield the same results, at all times—like any other formula or law.

With the dawn of the New Year let us resolve to omit nothing that would be of benefit to our organization and do all in our power to increase the happiness and welfare of each and every member of our brotherhood. Then we can rest assured that our organization will rise higher and higher in the zenith of efficiency and perfection, and with all of its forces clustered around the orb of Brotherly Love its triumphal march is certain and irresistible.

THE INDUSTRIAL VIEWPOINT.

CONDUCTED BY GRAHAM TAYLOR.

LABOR ENTERS POLITICS TO STAY.

The vigorous initiative which the American Federation of Labor has given its plan of campaign for legislative political action promises to make the autumn of 1906 as notable in the history of American politics as in that of the labor movement. The way the initiative was taken demonstrates how settled the determination is to make the labor vote a constant and controlling factor in legislative politics. A brief retrospect of the events which followed each other so quickly is necessary and valuable at this time in order to interpret the significance of the trend of labor policy and action.

On March 21 the executive board of the American Federation of Labor from its headquarters at Washington presented labor's "bill of grievances" to the president of the United States, the president *pro tem* of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Representatives. It included these nine specific counts:

Violation of the eight-hour law and its nullification on the Panama canal, failure to check induced and undesirable immigration, ineffective enforcement of the Chinese exclusion law, denial of relief to seamen from compulsory labor, the ship-subsidy bill requiring compulsory naval service as a condition of employment upon privately owned vessels, perversion of the interstate commerce law to promote monopoly in the products of labor, abuse of "the beneficent writ of injunction" so as to attack and destroy personal freedom and "in a manner to hold that the employer has some property rights in the labor of workmen," the make-up of the congressional committee on labor so as to render its hostile to the redress of the wrongs against labor, and the denial to government employees of the right of petition.

This significant sentence concluded what may prove to be a historic document: "Labor now appeals to you, and we hope it may not be in vain. But if perchance you may not heed us, we shall appeal to the conscience and support of our fellow citizens." The reply of these national officials evidently was not deemed to be heedful enough; for on April 26 the same bill of grievances was sent to every representative and senator in Congress with a request for "a specific reply at the earliest possible moment as to his views upon the several counts in labor's bill of grievances." Evidently a prompt response was confidently expected from the congressmen, since each of them was notified that a circular was soon to be issued "dealing with these subjects specifically and in their entirety."

The replies of 123 congressmen are worthy of attention and analysis as they

appear in the pages of the *American Federationist* for September. Sixty-nine give unequivocal approval to labor's demands. Partial approval is assured by a dozen or more, with please of ignorance on the shipping and seaman's items. More hesitate to affirm anything specific toward correcting the acknowledged abuse of what the bill of grievances itself terms "the beneficent writ of injunction." Most of the respondents are found in default by the editorial notes appended to the replies for voting to abrogate the eight-hour law in the canal zone at Panama. Only three are outspokenly opposed to recognizing any valid grievance or any claim upon congressmen to commit themselves regarding the points at issue.

MANIFESTO TO LABOR VOTERS.

The promised or threatened manifesto was issued July 22 to "all organized labor and friends in the United States" in ample time to "appeal to the conscience and support of our fellow citizens" in the first of the campaigns for congressional elections. The indifference to the chances of initial success or failure at the polls, shows how firmly set labor's purpose is toward winning the final goal. The gauntlet was thrown down to the first of the disapproved congressmen to enter the lists for re-election. That he was so strong a man as Littlefield, in so strong a Republican district as previously to return him by a plurality of over 5,000 votes, and in a state with so few and highly organized industrial centers, seemed to make no difference whatsoever. President Gompers boldly took the stump. To keep the single issue squarely before the electorate and the country at large, he avoided all suspicion of partizanship by confining himself to the reasons why Littlefield should be defeated, without mentioning the name or qualification of his only opponent. The seriousness of the situation was attested however by the fact that Secretary Taft and Speaker Cannon were put into the district to make Littlefield's assurance doubly sure. Notwithstanding these facts his previous plurality was cut down whether because of the opposition of Mr. Gompers or because of other and more local conditions, by 4,152 votes. Although this fight was only on the skirmish line it served its purpose well as the first shot to open hostilities and to ring around the labor world.

Already the campaign is being carried into other districts, notably against Speaker Cannon's re-election in Illinois, in a district where there are no less than 8,000 federated miners to reckon with.

As was inevitable, the labor voters demanded more of an incentive than merely

to defeat congressmen supposed to be opposed to their interest. Labor's own candidates for congress are therefore entering the lists. Five miners are candidates for election to the House of Representatives and many more for the Pennsylvania legislature.

The labor press has with amazing readiness and unanimity swung into the line of vigorous political action. Its power is now for the first time to be publicly recognized. When it is remembered that the dues of every member of almost every union entitles him or her to its publication and that no newspapers are more thoroughly read than these official trade union weeklies or monthlies, their political influence over the million voters and the two million more who are adherents to organized labor, may be estimated. And this is what many beside the miners are reading: "The hour has come. For years we groaned, denounced, petitioned and pledged. Now that the thin edge of the wedge has been placed against the roof, it is the solemn duty of the workers to swing the voting sledge and drive it home. Now what is the plain honest duty of the miners? It is simply this: To vote for those men regardless of party ties, as party names mean nothing."

SUCCESS OF ENGLISH "LABORITES."

In estimating the effect of this new political propaganda, it must be admitted that its plan of procedure is permanently practicable in our political system and applicable to our present situation. The time is not ripe for a distinct and separate labor party. It could hardly hope to escape dissension and disintegration. It would be at best, for a long while a negligible quantity. But the balance of power between the parties is far more easily seized and wielded, and far more likely to bring either or both of them to terms. It is the way in which the laborites" have come to have power in the British Parliament. Their ascendancy came through their "labor representation committee." This advisory body has always included members who are not eligible for trade union membership. The American Federation of Labor has been more boldly self dependent in making its own executive board the advisory political body. In so doing it may prove to have both lost and gained strength. It may lose the balance of judgment and the broader experience and vision that might come from counsellors from outside its ranks more surely than from those within. It gains experience and the training which blundering defeat or hard earned victory yield. There can be no doubt though that the advisory method of approving or disapproving every candidate nominated for election to Congress will

prove to be a far sighted and effective political policy.

In England it has to show for itself the growth of the labor representatives in Parliament from the half-dozen strong men who won their seats during the first few years, to nearly forty in the present session. Not only these avowed labor members are to be counted, but many more who were pledged on the hustings to their policy.

COMMON GOOD ONLY CAN WIN.

Failure in wielding this balance of power, which can so easily be seized by workingmen wherever they will unite, is more likely to come from their own mistakes than from the strength which party managers ultimately can mass against them. No mistake will tell more disastrously against labor's appeal at the polls—no matter what the socialists may say at this stage of the game and many another—than to over-emphasize the class-conscious point of view and claim. What the American Federation of Labor asks the mass of the American voters to do must be clearly for the good of the whole people, and not for the undue advantage of some at the expense of others. For the tide of public sentiment and of political action is running swifter and stronger all the while against special privileges of any kind for any class, whatever the name or claim.

Of course the American Federation of Labor has as much right and as clear a field as representatives of any other interest to seek and get whatever the majority of the electors can be persuaded to vote for. Class legislation in the interests of capital and commercial privileges undoubtedly has long been enacted, against the will of the people, but because of the people's apathy. But labor can only successfully appeal to the great majorities and by making their cause its own and only claim.

INJUSTICE OF JURISDICTIONAL STRIFE.

Long and loud and very just have been the complaints against the strife of labor unions for the control of the work or the workers over which or whom more than one of them claim jurisdiction. Disastrous as the effects of these fights are to the unions and their members, none but the employers who are helplessly victimized by these conflicts know how great is the injustice done those who are not parties to such quarrels. It is not surprising that they hold the unions solely responsible and severally condemn the organization of labor itself for not preventing or settling these disputes without injury to others.

But jurisdictional contentions are not peculiar to labor. Politics has enough of them to account for. Our civil war

was fought over the sole issue whether the state or the nation had jurisdiction over questions like slavery. Much of our litigation is to determine which court has jurisdiction over the case. Most of the dirisiveness in religion is due to honest differences in our deepest convictions as to ecclesiastical jurisdiction. If with the long experience and time-seasoned organization of government, the courts, and the church, the rise and consequences of jurisdictional strife cannot be averted, how can we expect so new and raw an organization as the trades-union to obviate or settle it with satisfactory promptness and finality?

We do not denounce all government on account of its colossal failure to prevent jurisdictional wars. We do not declare that the law should be abolished because of its inability to prevent and its delay in settling the unjust and expensive controversies between its own judges and courts. We do not condemn religion, because ecclesiastical controversies are the bitterest and take longest to heal. In all justice then, we should not let our impatience get so much the better of our reason that the only remedy we can think of for these and other injustices of unionism is to "smash the unions."

Since our reasonable remedy for the imperfections of these other organized movements of civilization is to perfect their organization and methods of procedure, so we can really look for no other way of correcting these jurisdictional abuses of organized labor, than to complete the organization of labor and aid it to establish and exercise an authority capable of preventing and settling its internal dissensions. Not the overthrow but the development of labor organizations is to be relied upon to right most of their wrongs against their members and others. It is the new union that strikes quickest and with the least cause. It is the young and inexperienced "local" that most needs the cool leadership, final authority and sense of proportion, far more likely to be found in national or international organization. It is from the partially organized, highly localized, and irresponsibly independent unions that both employers and employees and the community as well, have most to fear. Employers' associations also suffer from youngness. The same infantile complaints are likewise corrected by the experience of age and the perspective which comes with wider relationships.

MISLEAD TEAMSTERS' FACTIONS.

The struggle within the rival teamsters' unions is in part a case in point. It threatens to involve the trade of all our larger cities in fierce factional fight and even in street warfare. Open hostilities have been begun with characteristic vigor

in Chicago, which has been chosen by both contending parties as the field on which to fight their first round for supremacy. Between these claimants for their preference one employer after another is being forced to choose. By no means easy will it be to make the choice. For however much the new and untried organization of the seceders called the United Teamsters of America is preferred to the old International Brotherhood of Teamsters, which is known by everyone who knows it at all to be about as bad as it can be, there are the contracts with the old organization by which some firms and corporations are bound to do business with it for the unexpired term covered by the agreement. If an employer breaks it, the adherents of the notorious Shea will surely strike or make trouble, when men of the new union led by the old and equally notorious leader, Albert Young, are employed. Reasonably reluctant all employers may well be to take any part in the rough struggle of their teamsters with one another. But Chicago employers re-enter it with the still more forbidding memories of the long siege they suffered from the ruthless and reckless violence of the teamster-type of unionism. The fierce fight which some of them fought through a whole summer a year ago for emancipation from the intolerable oppression which other employers aided the teamsters to impose upon them was too costly to be forgotten. But this jurisdictional fighting, formidable as it is, sings into comparative insignificance before the greater issue now being tried before the Chicago courts between a type of unionism so illegitimate as to be outlawry and the employers who are fighting against it for self preservation, whose cause the state has justly made its own.

ILLEGITIMATE UNIONISM ON TRIAL.

The teamsters, more and longer than any other unions, have stood for "exclusive agreements," by the implied or expressed terms of which employers employ only members of the union and the union obliges its members to work only for employers included in the association. There is a "closed shop" on both sides. In some instances initiation fees were raised, so as to close the association to other workmen. Then when a closed union and a closed employers' association entered into "an exclusive agreement" they could and did prevent other men from engaging on either side in the trade. Thus the unions could be and have been used to build up powerful employers' combines to monopolize their trade. Trade after trade suffered the intolerable embargo laid by such combinations. But in one after another they came to be regarded as the criminal conspiracies which the courts have repeat-

edly declared them to be. The bricklayers', carpenters', hod-carriers' and painters' unions led the way in repudiating the unwisdom and unfairness of carrying the closed-shop policy to this extreme. Their central bodies long since refused affiliation with any local that makes an exclusive agreement. International organizations are requiring all local agreements to be submitted to their executive board, in order to prevent their unions openly or secretly entering into such an illegitimate combination.

But the teamsters' international brotherhood has been the last to let go of this weapon of aggression, and has wielded it longest and to the limit. In Chicago it will be remembered, such a closed combine was formed as to be limited to two partners with a retinue of retainers controlled by each. One of them was the secretary of the association of certain team owning employers and the other was the president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Holding all unions and business interests in terror of their sympathetic strikes, they called them on or off when it pleased or profited them most. Employing capital was thus terrorized into compliance or complicity. Revolting labor was reduced to silence or "sympathy" by the sluggers' club. Then came the crisis to this strike brokers' partnership. Both these men lost their jobs in name at least. But their success only excited the ambition of another teamsters' leader to become the "plunger" of the strike market on the exchange of every great city. This man Shea staked his all on winning out against all Chicago. For a whole summer, he held the city's trade, and sometimes the city's streets by the throat. He issued his orders from his strike headquarters at an infamous resort. Grand juries, arrests and indictments to the contrary, he carried on and out his sympathetic strike to the bitter end until there was nothing more in it and he was repudiated by the poor garment workers in whose alleged interests the strike was called, but whose cause he ruined by the pretense of his espousal for purposes of his own.

Thanks to the costly loyalty which some employers have shown to the justice and liberty at stake alike among employers and employees, this illegitimate unionism, which the teamsters' international union defiantly and violently contend for, now stands on trial for its life before the bar of justice. Shea, the shamelessly re-elected president of the brotherhood and some thirteen other leaders associated both with him and the faction led by his predecessor stand indicted for conspiracy. The issue of this trial may prove to be of greater consequence to the interests of both employing capital and legitimate trades unionism

than any ever tried in America. Though embarrassed by serious difficulties in securing a jury and evidence, there is every reason to expect an able and determined prosecution and also a stubborn and clever defense.

LET THE FEDERATION ASSERT ITS AUTHORITY.

It is unfortunate that the authority of the American Federation of Labor could not have anticipated this trial at law by interposing its own strength and justice between the community and its constituent teamsters' unions in this fight not only for jurisdictional supremacy but for a clearly illegitimate and repudiated type of unionism. Justly may the executive board of the American Federation of Labor be expected not only by employers but by the community to assert its authoritative jurisdiction. If it is worth its name and claim, the jurisdiction should be able to save the community from being further victimized and to rescue organized labor itself from the prolonged disgrace of these teamsters' factions which conspire with equal facility against each other and against the public. The American Federation of Labor should be strong and just enough to cast the decisive weight of its authority against the outrageous wrongs of the teamsters' union and guarantee and organization that can be trusted by honest employers and supported by public sentiment.

THE MOVEMENT FOR INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS.

The public exhibitions of the conditions of labor, which have been proposed for several cities throughout the country have aroused widespread interest. The numerous editorials, which have appeared in metropolitan daily papers quite as extensively as in the labor press, the letters of inquiry and the conferences to consider the possibility of holding exhibitions in new centers—all show the extent to which the idea has caught the attention of earnest people.

Since the publication last month in this department of notes upon various industrial exhibitions interesting developments have taken place. Although it is probable that the American Federation of Labor exhibition can not be arranged in time for display in connection with the Minneapolis convention of that organization this fall, the intention is to hold it at some later date in the winter probably at Chicago. The educational value of such exhibits is unquestioned. This has been demonstrated by the success which has attended the similar work undertaken by the traveling exhibit of the National Tuberculosis Association and it is difficult to see how public sentiment could be more effectively molded to work for the abolition of the sweat shop and child

labor, north and south, than by holding industrial exhibitions throughout the winter in many cities, concentrating them all for the summer of 1907 in the Jamestown Exposition. The proposal of such an exhibition at Jamestown has been made by an official of the Virginia enterprise.

Whether or not the American Federation of Labor should decide to hold its exhibition at Jamestown, and quite regardless of the fact that exhibitions of industrial conditions are held through the winter in certain large cities, it would seem to be well worth while for those who are pushing forward the educational campaign against sweat shops and child labor and bad industrial conditions generally, to consider the Jamestown Exposition as an opportunity to enlist hundreds of people for effective work in the cause, and interest thousands so vitally that they will constitute a strong backbone of public sentiment behind every local and national propaganda.

PLANS FOR THE CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

A vigorous movement has started in Chicago for an industrial exhibition. At the head of the committee is Mrs. Charles Henrotin. Her prominent part in the investigations and conferences concerning woman in industry which took place two years ago under the auspices of the Chicago Woman's Club, is typical of her continuous devotion to all the movements for bettering woman's condition in the industrial world; she is presi-

dent of the Woman's Trade Union League. The members of the committee which Mrs. Henrotin has brought together share her purpose in planning the Chicago exhibition to be a comprehensive display of woman in industry. Conferences are to be arranged in connection with the exhibition.

The committee for the Chicago exhibition includes: Mrs. Charles Henrotin, chairman; Miss Anna Nicholes, of the Woman's Trade Union League, secretary; Miss Jane Addams, Mrs. Emmons Blaine, and Howard Shaw, of the Municipal Museum; President John J. Fitzpatrick, of the Chicago Federation of Labor, Henry Knaus, of the garment workers, and Fred Lee, of the boot and shoe workers, representing the trades unions; Miss Sophonisba Breckenridge, Prof. Charles Zueblin, and Prof. C. R. Henderson, of the University of Chicago; Mrs. I. S. Blackwelder, president of the Chicago Woman's Club; Mrs. Gertrude Britton, Miss Emma Pischel, Allen Burns, and Graham R. Taylor, representing the social settlements; Mrs. W. P. Conger and Miss Harriet Fulmer, of the Visiting Nurses' Association; Mrs. Harriet Vandervaart and Mrs. Mary Wilmarth, of the Illinois Consumers' League; Building Commissioner Peter Bartzen and Chief Sanitary Inspector Perry L. Hedrick; State Factory Inspector Edward T. Davies; Mrs. Raymond Robins, Miss Mary McDowell and F. G. Hoppe, of the Trade Union League; and Dr. H. B. Favill, Dr. T. B. Sachs, Sherman C. Kingsley, and Mrs. Lenora Hamlin, of the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute.

THE IDEAL CHURCH.

BY THE REV. CHARLES STELZE.

Here is a message which has just gone out from our office to our eight thousand ministers. It presents a motto and an ideal:

"A Church big enough to overspread a big land; broad enough in its sympathies to appeal to and be appealed to by all classes of society; eager enough to carry the message of a saving gospel that all our polyglot people shall hear and understand; homely enough to make itself at home among the lowliest; confident enough of the dignity of its mission to press its claims upon the loftiest; sure enough of its truth to commend the wisdom of God's salvation to the wise; simple enough in its interpretation of the

truth that the simplest-minded may not fail of comprehending; hopeful enough of its triumph to be the worthy minister of a God who would have all men saved; sagacious enough to adjust itself to its delicate task; human enough to be all things to all men and touch the common human chord; divine enough to hallow human life at every turn of its ministry. Pray and work and preach for such a Church."

I believe that the workingmen of the country would say—"God speed you," to the ministers who sincerely worked for such an ideal, and they would say "Amen" to every prayer that petitions for such a Church.

NEWS BULLETIN.

BY NATIONAL FEDERATION OF PEOPLE'S RULE.

HELENA, MONT., Dec. 31, 1906.—There has been announced the vote on the constitutional amendment for the establishment of the People's Rule in place of machine rule. This amendment was proposed by the last Legislature and was carried in the recent election by a 6 to 1 vote. Thus the electors in Montana have established the Initiative and Referendum.

The vote was 36,374 for the system and 6, 616 against it. This vote is 76 per cent of the vote for candidates. 13,207 of the electors who voted for men did not vote for or against the proposal for an initiative and referendum system. They were too ignorant and thereby were self-disfranchised. This elimination of the low grade voters is one of the striking features of referendum voting.

HOW IT CAME ABOUT.

The adoption of the system is a direct result of the efforts of the Montana State Federation of Labor. Four years ago the state conventions of both the leading parties refused to promise to submit a constitutional amendment. September 30th the executive council of the State Federation of Labor issued a circular letter to the central and local unions in the commonwealth requesting them to at once appoint two committees, one to call upon the legislative candidates and request them to pledge that if elected they would vote to submit a constitutional amendment for the initiative and referendum, the other committee to circulate for signatures among the electors an agreement to vote only for such candidates as should pledge to vote for a restoration of majority rule.

Another step was made soon after election day. Petitions to the Legislature printed and circulated throughout the state and during the session when the initiative and referendum amendment was up for consideration seven to fifteen petitions were read daily. This was continued for twenty days.

When a vote in the House was taken it passed without open opposition. In the Senate it received more than a majority but lacked the necessary two-thirds, for half the senators had held over.

Thus the action of both state conventions was overruled as the result of action by a non-partisan organization. The questioning of candidates for the popular measure prevented an evasion of the issue and the circulation of petitions helped to educate the voters.

In the next campaign the political leaders vied with each other in declaring for the initiative and referendum, the state

conventions of both the leading parties declared for the measure and the next Legislature submitted it.

The private monopoly corporations, however, "doctored" the proposed majority rule system. The political machine, controlled by them, inserted a provision that no measure should be proposed by the voters to amend the constitution or local or special laws, and that no state law should be proposed unless it should receive the required percentage of signatures in two-fifths of the counties. The system submitted provided also that measures passed by the Legislature and for which a vote by the electors is ordered should not be suspended by the filing of a petition unless 15 per cent of the voters join in signing it.

THE SYSTEM DECLARED FOR.

Subject to these important limitations the system as outlined in the constitutional amendment is the same as the Oregon amendment. But everything depends upon the character of the provisions in the statute law to put the system into use.

This difficulty exists wherever the framing of the majority-rule system is confided to the Legislature. The "machine" is entrenched in power and it does its utmost to continue so. Its self interest is to frame an unworkable system of people's rule. This difficulty can be obviated in other states if the reformers will work for the establishment of the advisory initiative, for then the constitutional amendment can be framed at a conference of the non-partisan organizations. Such a conference would have the people's interests at heart and therefore would submit the very best form of initiative and referendum system. The measure thus agreed upon would be attached to an initiative petition, printed, circulated for signatures and when signed by the required number of voters it would be put to a referendum vote at the next election. The candidates for the Legislature would be pledged to submit the measure should their constituents so request.

But without waiting for the amendment the needed reforms, such as regulation of railroad rates, could be instructed for through the advisory initiative, while the advisory referendum would enable the people to veto undesirable acts of the Legislature.

DESCRIPTION OF IMPROVED SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT.

Briefly described the Initiative and Referendum is a system for direct voting by the people on public questions. It is

used in combination with representative government, and is a return to the principles of government that existed in this country until the rise of the delegate convention system during the years 1823 to 1830.

Previous to the convention system the voters instructed at will by direct vote. This was done at town meetings in rural New England and elsewhere at mass meetings. Furthermore, the members of the Legislature and of the National House were pledged by districts and not by machine-rule state and national conventions.

To return to the principle of majority rule has been the object of the initiative and referendum movement in Montana. The voters have instructed the Legislature to frame a system whereby they (the voters) can bring to a direct ballot any questions they may choose to handle except those mentioned in a preceding paragraph. Governmental machinery is to be provided whereby five per cent of the voters can refer to their fellow citizens one or more of the laws passed by their Legislative representatives. This is the Referendum, frequently described as the People's Veto. The Initiative is another portion of the system. The governmental system is to be such that eight per cent of the voters can propose a measure and have it put to a direct vote of the people. This initiative system is known also as Direct Legislation.

The system of government as a whole—Legislature, initiative and referendum—is an up-to-date form of Representative Government. Machine rule is not representative government, for the machine is a ruler. It does not represent the people.

The restoration of the People's Rule is proceeding with great rapidity. The movement has succeeded in twelve states while 107 members of the next National House are pledged. The states are Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Texas, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Delaware, Maine, Massa-

chusetts, Oklahoma and Montana. In each of the other northern states a vigorous campaign will be waged by the State Federation of Labor, State Grange, State Woman Suffrage Association, State Referendum League and other non-partisan organizations.

MAJORITIES FOR INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

The immense majority of 6 to 1 for the initiative and referendum system in Montana has just been reported. This is exceeded, however, by the vote in Oregon in 1902, where the initiative and referendum system was adopted by a 11 to 1 vote.

In Illinois in 1902 the people voted on the proposition to instruct the Legislature to submit a constitutional amendment for the initiative and referendum and it was carried, 5 to 1. In Delaware this year the people voted on the question: "Shall the Legislature establish a system of Advisory Initiative and Advisory Referendum?" The vote was in the affirmative, 8 to 1.

It is evident that the voters are ready to restore their lost power. The only question is. How can the Legislature and Congress be forced to re-establish a direct-vote system?

GROWTH OF PEOPLE'S POWER.

The remarkable growth of power in the people of this country in recent years is part of a world-wide movement. The Liberal party has come into power in England, also in France and Spain. The German emperor is facing a popular uprising. Norway has become free, also Finland. Persia has its first Parliament. Russia is struggling upwards. China is talking reforms and Japan is an up-to-date state. The people of Australia and New Zealand are gaining power by leaps and bounds. It is evident that we are well along in a new epoch in the world's history.

ADVISE TO A REPORTER.

Many years ago the late Sir John McDonald, Premier of Canada, was present at a public dinner, at which he was expected to deliver a rather important speech. In the conviviality of the occasion he forgot the more serious duty of the evening, and when, at a late hour, he rose, his speech was by no means so luminous as it might have been. The reporter, knowing that it would not do to print his notes as they stood, called on Sir John the next day and told him that he was not quite sure of having secured an accurate report.

He was invited to read over his notes, but he had not got far when Sir John

interrupted him with, "That is not what I said." There was a pause, and Sir John continued, "Let me repeat my remarks." He then walked up and down the room and delivered a most impressive speech in the hearing of the amused reporter, who took down every word as it fell from his lips. Having thanked Sir John for the courtesy, he was taking his leave, when he was recalled to receive this admonition:

"Young man, allow me to give you this word of advice: Never again attempt to report a public speaker when you are drunk."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

EDITORIAL.

PETER W. COLLINS.

THE HAMMER THROWER.

The Village Seer introduced us to him. In appearance he was of average height, smooth-featured, with small, sharp eyes that seemed to bluntly ask our history, date of birth, where born, married or sentenced, and a host of relative questions. Withal he had an air which bespoke the Con-man, and yet there seemed to be in his make-up traits, that if properly disciplined, might lead him into better channels of life. He was bright, but indolent. He lacked absolutely the grace of tact, and was an extreme pessimist. His associations at an earlier period of life were excellent, and he numbered his friends by the score. But now things were different. His friends one by one had drifted from him, or rather his methods drove them away. His memory liquidated his debts and cancelled his credit; for he had a reputation of never refunding a loan.

But he was noted best (or worst) for his "knocking" proclivities, and few in the town were immune from his heavy artillery. Of course, there were other "knockers" but they couldn't hold a candle to him. In fact, he was so superior that a new title had to be coined for his especial benefit. They dubbed him the "Hammer-Thrower." In contests with the lesser lights of "Knockerdom" he carried off all the honors without the shift of an eyelash. Reputations (like the shekels of the policy-holders in an old-line insurance company) were made to be juggled without sympathy for the possessor.

After our introduction a general conversation ensued and our "*friend*" used with magnificent effect his extraordinary power of analysis. The manner in which he spoke of the principal people of the village was a caution. He said the Chairman of the Selectmen was "a confirmed crook, who paid for every vote he ever got;" "the other members of the Board were all grafters," "the town clerk was a robber, who never did an honest day's work in his life," and "the Chief of Police was a perjurer." According to him "the County Judge was the only honorable man in the village"—excepting himself—and he assured us *he* "had a hand in his political manufacture." "The Postmaster," "was the meanest man in town and rubbered into everybody's affairs," "and the Chairman of the Town Committee was honest because he was a dead one and that others got graft that was meant for him."

"The Business Men's Club," "was composed of fakirs and skin-flints." "Doctors Gray and Brown were 'butchers' and knew as much about surgery and medicine as a cow knew about politics."

Then leading us to the window of the "Students' Retréat" he began a rapid-fire charge on the innocent passersby, dissecting their faults, (never conceding a virtue) sins and failures, and declaring that the town was burdened with more "dopes" and "upstarts" than the village choir was with real soloists.

He might have continued until the wee sma' hours of dawn, but happily

our duty necessitated our presence elsewhere, and we bade him a polite adieu, feeling that the lot of the misguided must indeed be a happy one in the domain of the Hammer-Thrower.

INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE.

If ever a field was offered for the genius of a Kipling to sing of "the white man's burden" then that field is certainly the American system of industrial insurance in force among the companies of this country today; a system that is a disgrace to an intelligent people and is tolerated only because of the power possessed by these great insurance companies, to guard their "interests" in the various legislatures of the land. And yet the principle of industrial insurance is a good one; which if properly applied would benefit a large number of people who indeed need protection.

A striking example of how those least capable of standing extortion is seen in the following figures taken from the Bulletin, No. 67 of the United States Government Reports.

[A weekly premium of 10 cents doubles the amount of the policy. The full amount of the policy as stated below is paid only in case of death after the policy has been in force for one year.]

Age at next birthday (years).	Amount of policy.	Age at next birthday (years)	Amount of policy.	Age at next birthday (years).	Amount of policy.
10.....	\$ 120	27.....	\$72	44.....	\$44
11.....	118	28.....	71	45.....	42
12.....	116	29.....	69	46.....	41
13.....	112	30.....	67	47.....	39
14.....	108	31.....	66	48.....	38
15.....	a 103	32.....	64	49.....	37
16.....	100	33.....	62	50.....	35
17.....	94	34.....	60	51.....	34
18.....	92	35.....	59	52.....	32
19.....	b 89	36.....	57	53.....	31
20.....	c 87	37.....	55	54.....	30
21.....	d 84	38.....	54	55.....	28
22.....	e 82	39.....	52	56.....	27
23.....	80	40.....	50	57.....	26
24.....	78	41.....	49	58.....	25
25.....	76	42.....	47	59.....	23
26.....	74	43.....	45	60.....	22

[The figures upon which this table is based are taken from the "Handy Guide to Premium Rates, Applications, and Policies of American Life Insurance Companies," 1905.]

Age of insured (years).	Average annual premium per \$1,000.	Age of insured (years).	Average Annual premium per \$1000.	Age of insured (years.)	Average annual premi'm per \$1,000
21.....	\$15.30	35.....	\$22.10	49.....	\$37.16
22.....	15.63	36.....	22.81	50.....	38.84
23.....	16.01	37.....	23.55	51.....	40.62
24.....	16.37	38.....	24.35	52.....	42.50
25.....	16.76	39.....	25.20	53.....	44.52
26.....	17.18	40.....	26.10	54.....	46.70
27.....	17.63	41.....	27.04	55.....	48.98
28.....	18.08	42.....	28.04	56.....	51.53
29.....	18.57	43.....	29.12	57.....	54.16
30.....	19.08	44.....	30.26	58.....	56.97
31.....	19.63	45.....	31.47	59.....	59.98
32.....	20.19	46.....	32.77	60.....	63.19
33.....	20.79	47.....	34.13		
34.....	21.42	48.....	35.60		

A person who can only afford an industrial policy, paying 30 cents a week, at the age of 21 secures a policy of \$252, while one who can afford to pay that same 30 cents in quarterly or semi-annually payments secures an ordinary policy

of \$1,000 or four times the amount of protection for the same premium paid, thus proving rank injustice to the industrial policy holder, in favor of the ordinary policy holder.

The following taken from the report, give the opinion of the compiler:

"The greatest of the industrial companies claims the following advantages for industrial insurance:

It is especially adapted to persons of moderate means.

It costs 5 cents per week and upward.

No initiation fee is charged.

No increase of payment is required.

Premiums are collected weekly at the homes of policy holders.

All ages from 2 next birthday to 70 are taken.

Claims are payable promptly at death.

Males and females are taken at the same cost.

Only healthful lives are insured.

The nine advantages urged above may be reduced to one: Industrial insurance enables the poorer classes to pay for their insurance weekly in small amounts. This substantial and cogent advantage gives to industrial insurance all its vigor and prosperity. This convenience of payment, however, is purchased at great cost. An examination of the foregoing tables illustrates strikingly the general truth, which the poor are often made to realize so keenly, that their dollar has much less purchasing power than that of the well to do. Wherever the industrial rates are compared with the ordinary rates the former are found to be much higher than the latter. In the matter of whole-life insurance industrial rates are practically 100 per cent higher than the ordinary rates. The paid-up values of ordinary policies are from 65 per cent to 76 per cent higher than those guaranteed in industrial policies and a similar difference exists between the cash surrender values of the two kinds of policies."

"The price of regular industrial insurance in all its forms has been seen to be very much higher than that of ordinary insurance. An analysis of the insurance business of the District of Columbia for 1903 furnishes some measure of the losses to the policy holders resulting from the purchase of life insurance on the weekly payment or industrial plan when compared with the cost of ordinary insurance. The rates of premium charged differ according to the form of the policy, but an examination of the several tables which have been given would seem to justify the statement that on an average the charge for regular industrial insurance is at least 75 per cent higher than that for ordinary insurance. If the amounts collected as premiums from the regular industrial policy holders (\$864,-059.61) could have been paid in annual payments and could have purchased insurance at the rates charged by the ordinary companies, \$40,250,277 of protection would have been secured by the industrial policy holders instead of \$23,000,-130, the amount actually secured under the industrial plan. This represents an apparent loss in insurance protection to the industrial policy holders of \$17,250,-000, or, if it be measured in premium payments, an apparent loss of over \$370,-000 upon the premium payments of the year.

With regard to assessment industrial insurance of the combination type, its

cost is very high even when compared with the cost of ordinary insurance of the same kind, but on account of the complex nature of the subject it is not possible to determine exactly the amount of loss that is occasioned in the District by investments in combination industrial insurance. Reference to the table of premium rates previously given will afford a tolerably clear motion of the extent of that loss. It has been shown that the mortuary value of a combination policy of an ordinary company is fully 300 per cent greater than that of a similar policy in an assessment industrial company, the premium expenditure being the same. Applying this ratio to the insurance in force in the assessment industrial associations December 31, 1903, as already given, it appears that the premiums which purchased an assurance in those companies of a little more than \$1,125,000 were sufficient to purchase approximately \$4,500,000 of the same kind of assurance if they (the premiums) had been paid annually in an ordinary company. Here is an indicated loss in mortuary values of \$3,375,000. If the loss be measured by the premiums collected in excess of what would have been necessary to purchase the same amount of insurance in an ordinary company, this of course corresponds to the losses as indicated by the mortuary values, and as the premiums received during the year were \$160,693.48, it would seem that \$120,000 would be a fair estimate of the premium loss.

To sum up, then, the losses during the year 1903 in the District of Columbia resulting to the policy holders from the weekly payment or industrial plan of insurance, or the additional amount of insurance which might have been carried for the same premium payments if they could have been paid in yearly payments in ordinary companies, were in round numbers as follows:

Losses measured by amount of insurance carried—

(a). Regular industrial insurance.....	\$17,250,000
(b). Assessment industrial insurance.....	3,375,000
Total	20,625,000

Or, if the losses be measured in premium payments made during the year in excess of what would have been required to purchase the same amount of insurance if the premiums could have been paid in yearly payments in ordinary companies, they may be expressed as follows:

Losses measured by excessive premiums—

(a). Regular industrial insurance.....	\$370,000
(b). Assessment industrial insurance.....	120,000
Total	490,000

It is very evident from the above statistics that something should be done to eliminate such unjust conditions. In the state of Massachusetts a plan has been proposed and will come before the legislature in the form of a bill to allow savings banks to conduct industrial insurance, giving the insured an opportunity to secure industrial insurance on a fair basis. The question of industrial insurance is one that effects more than 15,000,000 people (policy holders) and covers \$2,000,000,000 in insurance. It is not our purpose to condemn legitimate insurance, but we do assert that a thorough remedy is needed to root out a long standing evil.

The real merit of praise for good works is the incentive it gives to continue doing them.

Government ownership of the telegraph and telephone as a part of the Postal Service is essential for complete and thorough service and is completely in accord with the constitution of the United States. In fact private ownership is contrary to the spirit (and actually the letter) of that great bill of rights.

Judge others as much (or more) by what they do as by what they say; for it is as true today as in the time of ancients, that the simple minded telleth all they know, while the wise ones wait for an opening.

Congress makes laws and the President approves them. Federal Courts unmake laws and the Trusts approve them.

The People pay the bills and everybody seems to be satisfied.

TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA.

TO THE OFFICERS OF ALL INTERNATIONAL
TRADE AND LABOUR UNIONS IN AMERICA
—GREETING:—

DEAR SIRS AND BROTHERS:—International Trade Unionism, its Principles and Connections in Canada, have recently been attacked and jeopardized in two important respects:—

First.—Senator McMullen has a Bill before the Senate making it a criminal offense for International Officers to intervene in Canada in industrial disputes, either existing or apprehended.

Three years ago Senator Lougheed introduced a similar measure which the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada managed to defeat. We expect to do the same with Senator McMullen's measure.

The introduction of the Bill, however, emphasizes the continued hostility of the capitalistic classes to International Organizations of Labour and the unceasing effort required from our Congress to maintain international affiliations.

Second.—Even more dangerous to International Trade Unionism has been a recent decision by one of our judges, endorsed on appeal by three other judges, by which a mere resolution to strike has been held to be coercion of the members, for which an employer is entitled to damages, even where the employees are members of the union and assenting parties to the resolution. The enclosed circular, to which your particular attention is requested, will explain the nature of the case and what is being done about it.

The feature that should strongly interest international bodies is the part of the decision holding the International liable for simply endorsing the strike and paying strike benefits.

The judgment is against all the mem-

bers of the International and against its funds.

If affirmed on appeal, the judgment can be proceeded upon by suit in any State of the United States.

It might be defeated in the States if sued upon, but it would cost money to do so. As for Canada, the judgment affects the members and funds of every International in the country.

Apart from its effect upon trade unions, local and international, the Congress is not concerned; but in the general interest of organized labour the Congress is assisting, upon the advice of its Counsel, Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, an experienced labour lawyer, in endeavoring to carry the case to the Privy Council in England. We will require at least \$4,000 (four thousand dollars) for this purpose and an appeal is accordingly being made.

The locals in Canada are contributing and the internationals are requested to do likewise.

It is useless for organization work to be carried on in Canada if this decision is permitted to stand.

Kindly present this to your Executive, so that if so disposed, some contribution for the appeal may be made.

Delay will defeat our object.

Send your contributions to P. M. Draper, P. O. Box 1017, Ottawa, Ontario, who will acknowledge them, and a full list of contributors and the amount of their contributions will be presented to our next convention at Winnipeg, Man.

Yours sincerely,

ALPHONSE VERVILLE, M. P., President.

JAMES SIMPSON, Vice-President.

P. M. DRAPER, Secretary Treasurer.

Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.



Official Journal of the
INTERNATIONAL

Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Published Monthly.

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Pierik Building, Springfield, Illinois.

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Second District—JOHN J. McLAUGHLIN,
111 Saratoga St., E. Boston, Mass.
Third District—WM. S. GODSHALL,
2539 N. Bancroft St., Phila., Pa.
Fourth District—JOHN J. O'CONNOR,
112 Broadway, Patterson, N. J.
Fifth District—JAMES FITZGERALD,
1924 Leyner St., Des Moines, Ia.
Sixth District—WALTER M. GRAHAM,
222 St. Mary St., San Antonio, Texas.
Seventh District—CHAS. P. LOFTHOUSE,
505 E. 25th St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Subscription, \$1.00 per Year, In Advance.

As The Electrical Worker reaches the men who do the work and recommend or order the material, its value as an advertising medium can be readily appreciated.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., JANUARY, 1907.

Advertising rates may be secured by writing to the Editor.

This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.

The Third of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.



Illinois State Journal Co., Springfield.

NOTICE.

Should John C. McCoy formerly of Columbus, Ohio, and recently of Providence, R. I. Local No. 99, attempt to deposit a traveling card in his own name in any Local of the Brotherhood, please *refuse* to accept the same and immediately notify the Financial Secretary of Local No. 99, as said McCoy is *not* eligible to admittance to any Local unless by especial permission granted by our Local.

R. A. RIPLEY, Rec. Sec.
Providence, R. I.

All members keep away from Uniontown and Connellsville, Pa., as the strike against the Tri-State Tel. Co. is still on in all its fury.

Do not listen to any stories as to the strike being settled. We will notify you through the ELECTRICAL WORKER as soon as the job is on the fair list.

J. A. GROVES,
P. D. C. No. 7, 1st Dist., I. B. E. W.

If H. M. Conine, formerly a member of Local Union No. 356 will see this he will settle his indebtedness with C. F. Drollinger, Financial Secretary of Local Union No. 356 "at once" and avoid further exposure.

C. F. DBOLLINGER,
Financial Secretary Local Union 356.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Trouble on here. Advise inside men to stay away.

WALTER M. GRAHAM, P. D. C.,
San Antonio, Texas.

January 3, 1906.

Any member desiring a copy of the Grand Secretary's Annual Report can secure same by writing to the G. O. Extra copies for local unions will be sent upon request.

Wm. Roland would like to hear from Frank Heit, a cable splicer.

Care Hotel Windsor,
Norristown, Pa.

INFORMATION.

Bro. S. R. Burch would like to hear from the following brothers at once: H. Dickerson, L. M. Taylor, R. Baisden and J. R. Goley.

Yours fraternally,
S. R. BURCH,
Augusta, Ga.

705 Ninth street.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of my brother, Mr. Willis Glass, age 24, height, 5 feet 9 inches; weight 160 lbs.;

brown hair, brown eyes and a member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Last heard from was in Ogden, Utah, two years ago, will please write

CHAS. L. GLASS,
15 Front st.,
Huntington, Ind.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

If J. S. Gibbs sees this notice, please communicate with V. H. Torbert, 444 Swiss Ave., Dallas, Tex. Thanking you in advance, I beg to remain

Fraternally yours,

V. H. TORBERT.

Dallas, Tex., Dec. 27, 1906.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Francis Henry Johnson and C. J. Crouch who worked at Niagara Falls, please send their address to

R. W. LESTER,
179 15th st.,
Rec. Sec. Local No. 45.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Any brother knowing the present address of Joe McGill, formerly of Local 87, please notify his mother by addressing, Care Harry McGill, 236 Washington st., Newark, N. J.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of J. I. (Ike) McDonald, please notify his mother.

MRS. S. A. McDONALD,
207 Putnam st.,
Nashville, Tenn.

If Frank Garry should see this, please write at once to

E. CONWAY,
General Delivery,
Spokane, Wash.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

If any one knows where Dave McKee, Frank Ladendorf, or if they see same, write to John Reece, 1112 Locast St., K. C., Mo., Labor Headquarters.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Information relative to the whereabouts of Harry W. Dodge will be appreciated by his mother, Mrs. Etta J. Dodge, General Delivery, Omaha, Neb.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Harry Smith, inform Bro. Bob Burnett, in care of

J. L. WATTERS,
Mobile, Ala.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Information as to the whereabouts of Herman Otto, leaving Milwaukee, Wis., April 30, 1906, holding Card No. 138621, will be thankfully received by Patrick

Conroy, 428 Eighteenth avenue, Milwaukee. Relatives are anxious to hear from him.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Kid Sales, please inform Bro. J. L. Kelly, in care of

J. L. WATTERS,
Mobile, Ala.

Mr. A. J. Earl would like for his friend J. H. Hallenberger, a "cable splicer" to write him at Tyler, Texas.

J. W. FAIRS,
Tyler, Texas.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of James Kelsch, please notify Miss L. Kelsch, 231 Adams, Green Bay, Wis.

Will R. F. Bell please write to Mrs. R. F. Bell.

Spokane, Wash.

P. O. Box 559.

Will Herbert Worline, last heard of in Los Angeles, kindly communicate with Jack Poe, 1039 Concord ave., Baltimore, Md.

**Enclosed find returned referendum
Vote on Constitution and By-
Laws of District.**

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Enclosed find return referendum vote on Constitution and By-Laws of District Council No. 7, Second District, I. B. E. W., of all Locals in the State of Wisconsin. Now as the vote is carried by a large majority, it is up to the rank and file of the members of the District, as well as the officers of the council, to make a success of it.

Your Per Capita Tax will start from January 1, 1907, as per Article IV, Sections 1 and 2 of the By-Laws.

	YES	NO
Milwaukee, No. 83	36	
Milwaukee, No. 494	20	2
La Crosse, No. 135	11	1
Warsaw, No. 341	6	
Oshkosh, No. 187	17	
Green Bay, No. 158	7	1
Beloit, No. 311	10	
Madison, No. 159		27
Racine, No. 430	16	
	123	31

Trusting you will give your closest attention to this matter, and thanking you in advance, I beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,

FRANK FISHER,
President.
E. W. STANCHFIELD,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 17, 1906.

DONATIONS.

OAKDALE, PA., Dec. 29, 1906.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Inclosed find list of Locals that responded to our appeal for assistance for which we are duly grateful:

L. U. No. 121, Denver, Colo. \$ 5 50
 L. U. No. 97, Mt. Vernon, O. 3 00
 L. U. No. 250, San Jose, Cal. 25 00
 L. U. No. 130, New Orleans, La. 5 00
 L. U. No. 106, Jamestown, N. Y. 2 00
 L. U. No. 469, York, Pa. 2 00
 L. U. No. 217, Seattle, Wash. 5 00
 L. U. No. 422, Hackensack, N. J. 2 00
 L. U. No. 442, Schenectady, N. Y. 5 00

Yours fraternally,

J. A. GROVES,

P. D. C. No. 7, 1st D., I. B. E. W.

Chinese Labor Unprofitable.

Sir Percy Fitzpatrick declared lately that the whole prosperity of South Africa depended on the mining industry. If the mines could not get a sufficient supply of Chinese labor they would go down, and the country that depended on the mines for its revenue would be bankrupt. The I. L. P. at Pretoria has been working out the question and shows that the whole revenue at present yielded by the 10 per cent duty on the profits of the mining industry is only \$2,000,000. Meantime the cost of keeping the Chinese in order is daily increasing. Round Johannesburg alone there is a cordon of 2,000 men in the pay of the government doing patrol work, and the people are not safe even then. Thus the whole \$2,000,000 is spent by the government on the Chinese. Where does the profit come in?—London Labor Leader.

Tendency of Trades Unions to Make the World Better.

BY ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

Whatever may be the misdemeanors and offenses of organized labor, we must not forget what it has accomplished for humanity.

In the early part of the last century children of six and eight years of age were lowered 600 feet below the earth in England and compelled to labor in the dark twelve and fourteen hours a day.

At first a candle was given the younger children, but after they became accustomed to the darkness of the mines this expense was avoided.

The first time in history that the public ever dared ask parliament for laws to protect women and children was in the year of our Lord 1800, after an epidemic of fever among these underground workers. The protection which parliament accorded was to restrict the hours of labor for children to twelve and to set the age at nine years when a child might be employed. This action of the people of England was the beginning of organized protest against established customs.

THE DREAMER.

JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

I am tired of planning and toiling
 In the crowded hives of men;
 Heart-weary of building and spoiling,
 And spoiling and building again.
 And I long for the dear old river,
 Where I dreamed my youth away;
 For a dreamer lives forever,
 And a toiler dies in a day.

I am sick of the showy seeming,
 Of a life that is half a lie;
 Of the faces lined with scheming
 In the throng that hurries by.
 From the sleepless thought endeavor
 I would go where the children play;
 For a dreamer lives forever,
 And a thinker dies in a day.

I can feel no pride, but pity
 For the burdens the rich endure;
 There is nothing sweet in the city
 But the patient lives of the poor.
 Oh, the little hands too skilful,
 And the child-minded choked with
 weeds,
 The daughter's heart grown wilful,
 And the father's heart that bleeds!

No, no! from the street's rude bustle,
 From trophies of mart and stage,
 I would fly to the wood's low rustle
 And the meadow's kindly page.
 Let me dream as of old by the river,
 And be loved for the dream away;
 For a dreamer lives forever,
 And a toiler dies in a day.

However bad the conditions in England may be today from the tyranny of labor unions, they are certainly Elysian compared to those which existed before labor unions were known.

Yet prominent Christian people denounced the action of the government when it first began to legislate on the age and hours for children to labor, saying it had no right to interfere with the liberty of the employer.

The efforts of Miss Dreler and Miss Barnum and other philanthropic women of fashion to organize the working women of the land may meet with similar protests from tradition, but only by organized effort can the abuses which still exist in overtaxing the strength of women and children for the benefits of greed be overthrown.

Until the manacled slim wrists of babes
 Are loosed to toy in childish sport and glee,
 Until the mother bears no burden save
 The precious one beneath her heart, let none
 Call this the land of freedom.

SHIP SUBSIDY.

Deception, Forgery, and Bribery—the Methods of its Promoters—Expose of
an Attempt to Deceive the Public into the Belief that Labor
Endorsed the Ship Subsidy Bill—Presented to the
Consideration of the American People.

BY SAMUEL GOMPERS.

In all our country there is not a more corrupt gang than the well-known coterie, who are engaged in the scheme to "promote" ship subsidy legislation. It is their business to conduct news bureaus so that every ingenious argument which can be invented or presented may reach the public; to create a "public sentiment" in favor of the scheme; to its iniquitous features, iniquitous not only as to subsidy itself, but also to hide the effort to establish by false pretense the un-American proposition of conscription in the naval service as a condition precedent to employment on privately-owned vessels. Trying to "buy" men is their regular business, nothing is too mean or contemptible for the "promoters" to stoop to, if it only seems to give their schemes the appearance of success. It is well known that for many years, Labor has been almost a unit against ship subsidy in any form; in the past few years there has been no dissenting voice among workmen upon that proposition. Particularly has this been emphasized since the disguised conscription feature has been incorporated as part of the general scheme. The "promoters" of ship subsidy are well aware of this general view of Labor on the subject. For the purpose of deceiving the American people, including the members of Congress, they hit upon a scheme whereby it would, on the surface, seem that a number of labor organizations undertook to create a sentiment in favor of the Ship Subsidy Bill now pending in Congress. A number of petitions were presented in Congress by Speaker Cannon. It was all regarded as a "joke." Organized labor had declared against the proposition and here was a number of the locals "petitioning" for it. It was indeed a good joke, but no one seemed to regard it of sufficient importance to try to learn the cause of the apparent inconsistency. I knew the character of the ship subsidy "promoters" and some have given me credit for knowing something of the labor organizations. It seemed to me to be worth while to learn the true inwardness of the whole matter and I decided that a complete and truthful investigation should be made, and if it were of sufficient public interest to print it, as I now do, in the columns of the *American Federationist*.

The initiation of the investigation and its results are given below, and it will

amply repay the readers to follow them carefully to the end.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7, 1906.
Mr. T. E. FLYNN, *General Organizer*,
14 Middle Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: I wired you today to come to this office, and inasmuch as I am leaving here and will not be able to meet you, I address you this letter which you will use for your guidance.

While at the convention of the American Federation of Labor, several unions forwarded to me some petitions, resolutions, leaflets, etc., upon the subject of "Ship Subsidy Bill," Senate Bill 529, which purported to emanate from the Marine Trades Council of the port of New York and vicinity and were sent to the unions, misrepresenting certain features of the bill and omitting to state other features of that bill.

From my knowledge of the financial and other conditions in regard to the Marine Trades Council of the port of New York, it seemed to me to be exceedingly peculiar that that council could afford to circularize the country and bear the expense of printing, addressing, postage, etc., involved in this matter. However, as I was very busily engaged with the many affairs of the convention, I transmitted to the committee having the subject of Ship Subsidy Bill under consideration these documents, requesting the return of same to me.

On my return to the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor in Washington, a large number of organizations forwarded here these circulars, petitions, and resolutions, and asked whether they were bona fide, and, in view of the position of labor upon the subject of "Ship Subsidy," as well as the practical conscription feature of the bill, they protested against the receipt of such communications from an organization purporting to represent labor even locally.

During this period I learned that Speaker Cannon introduced a number of petitions purporting to come from labor organizations, and of the same character to which I refer. I attach herewith a copy of each of these documents which were forwarded to the labor organizations of the country.

As I have already stated, I strongly doubt whether it was possible for the Marine Trades Council of the port of New York to take the position it pur-

ports to have taken, or could bear the expense involved by that action, even if it has authorized the issuance of these documents.

You are a member of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders of America. You know that that organization once favored a feature of ship subsidy, but that at its later conventions repudiated any advocacy of that bill, or ship subsidy in any way, and directed that the members and local organizations should not, in the future, take any affirmative action upon that subject. Because you are familiar with the history of this subject-matter, I desired that you should come to this office and then immediately upon perusal of this letter to proceed to New York and make a thorough investigation of this entire subject-matter. You should visit the Marine Trades Council and ascertain from that body what it has done, if anything, upon the subject.

I would suggest that you avoid publicity, particularly for the present, but your investigation must be impartial, thorough and comprehensive, and make full report thereon to me. I want you to take nothing for granted. Everything you report must be founded upon fact; it must be detailed and complete. If you should find it necessary to associate some one having an understanding of the subject or the means of ascertaining facts, you may associate such a one with you in making this investigation.

Please give this matter your prompt, careful consideration and action and submit your report at as early a date as possible.

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

President, American Federation of Labor.

GENERAL ORGANIZER FLYNN'S REPORT.

NEW YORK, December 13, 1906.

MR. SAMUEL GOMPERS,

Pres. American Federation of Labor,

423 G. St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: I herewith submit a report of the matter assigned to me by you to investigate the Marine Trades Council of the port of New York and vicinity and its alleged participation in advocating the passage of Senate Bill No. 529, known as the Ship Subsidy Bill.

I arrived in New York City on Friday evening, the 7th, arranged for conferences with our representative, Herman Robinson, and several members of the Marine Trades Council. Many conferences were held on Saturday, the 8th, to outline the work of investigation.

On Monday, the 10th, Organizer Robinson and myself attended the meeting of the Marine Trades Council. We were courteously received and accorded the privilege of the floor. We placed the entire matter before the Marine Trades Council and produced document or letter marked "Exhibit A." which purports

to be an official communication upon the letter-head of the Marine Trades Council, signed by Walter S. Weeks as secretary. We also produced the pamphlet marked "Exhibit B," and several copies of resolutions marked "Exhibits C, D, E, and F," and one letter entitled, "Facts About American Shipping," marked "Exhibit G," and the half letter entitled, "The Shipping Bill in a Nutshell," marked "Exhibit H." All of these exhibits have been sent to thousands of organizations throughout the United States in the name of the Marine Trades Council, and after their examination by the delegates of the Marine Trades Council they denied absolutely their authorization. Nothing of this nature has been authorized by them and no moneys have been appropriated for the printing or distribution. A resolution was thereupon unanimously adopted, which is also herewith attached, dated New York, December 10th, 1906, marked "Exhibit I," and signed by the president, the recording secretary pro tem., with the seal of the Marine Trades Council of the port of New York and vicinity attached, which is self-explanatory.

For your further information will say that among a number of the individual organizations, whose names appear upon the back of the communication marked "Exhibit A," are those of the Pattern-makers' Association and the Ship and Machinery Riggers' Union, and both of these organizations have denied over their seals and signatures having ceased affiliation with the Marine Trades Council over two years ago. These denials are herewith attached and marked "Exhibits J and K."

Prior to our departure from the meeting of the Marine Trades Council on Monday evening, the following action was taken: That a committee representing the Marine Trades Council be appointed to co-operate with the representatives of the American Federation of Labor, to ascertain who had the printing done, who contributed the money therefor, and who were responsible for the issuance and distribution of these various exhibits in the name of the Marine Trades Council.

The printer was located and is Mr. C. J. O'Brien, of 227 William street, New York, N. Y. A visit to his establishment revealed nothing, his reply being that he was desirous of protecting his customers as far as possible, and the committee of investigation was compelled to resort to legal means.

Believing that a crime had been committed, the committee and I proceeded to the office of the District Attorney of the city of New York, and the entire matter was placed before him, which resulted as follows: He immediately summoned the printer to his office, also summoned Mr. Walter S. Weeks, whose name ap-

peared on the letter of the Marine Trades Council as secretary, and from them we obtained information that led to the discovery of the person or persons who were responsible for the issuance of these communications and resolutions.

A Mr. A. D. Story, who, during cross-examination by the Assistant District Attorney, said that he was employed by Mr. Alex. R. Smith, whose office is in the Rockefeller Building, in Cleveland, Ohio, and who occasionally comes to New York city, and is engaged in the furthering of legislation for the shipping interests. Mr. Story also admitted that he was employed by said Mr. Smith to look after the printing and addressing and that the communications were mailed, for which he was compensated, and the entire subject-matter regarding Mr. Story's connection is hereto attached by a copy of a sworn affidavit in the District Attorney's office, which is self-explanatory. Another copy of a sworn affidavit obtained from Mr. Walter S. Weeks, as secretary of the Marine Trades Council, explaining the use of his name, which is self-explanatory, all of which will tend to show that the petitions for the endorsement of the Ship Subsidy Bill, Senate 29, have been obtained by fraudulent means, and Assistant District Attorney Krotel stated, "The crime as committed and as per evidence in this case is a serious one, as the name of an organization comprising a number of other organizations has been used without authority, knowledge or consent, and is punishable by a term of from one to ten years' imprisonment."

I believe that Mr. Alex. R. Smith, who is the person that supplied Mr. Story with the copy for the printer, furnished the money to pay the expense, and is no doubt the guilty person, and upon the affidavit obtained from Mr. Weeks and Mr. Story, as "Exhibits L and M" are sufficient to indict Mr. Smith.

All of the above is respectfully submitted by

Yours fraternally,
T. H. FLYNN,
Gen. Org., A. F. of L.

The reader's attention is called to the following fraudulent letter referred to in Mr. Flynn's report as "Exhibit A." It purports to emanate from a bona fide labor organization over the signature of its secretary; yet even the letter-head on which it is printed is a counterfeit, the name of the secretary is forged and the subject-matter of the letter was never authorized by the organization in question. This fraudulent letter perverts the facts in connection with the Ship Subsidy Bill, omits any reference to the features of the bill, which practically make compulsory naval service a condi-

tion upon which seamen can find employment on privately-owned vessels.

It appeals to organized labor to help a supposed labor organization in an alleged honorable move.

The counterfeit letter-head reproduced below should be compared with the genuine, also reproduced in this article. The motto in quotations marks on the counterfeit is printed in red; no such motto appears on the genuine.

PETER J. NEVILL, *President*

WALTER S. WEEKS, *Secretary*

[*Exhibit A.*]

NEW YORK (Borough of
Manhattan), Nov. 5, 1906.

Mr. WM. VAN BECKUM,
Green Bay, Wis.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: Will you please bring inclosed documents before your lodge? They show resolutions by other labor unions favoring a bill that will give American workmen employment in building ships of American materials, in American shipyards, for our foreign carrying trade. Blanks are also sent that you may choose and adopt one, or to help you draw up one of your own and adopt it. We also send a summary of the bill you read "Facts About American Ship- as it passed the Senate. I also ask that you read "Facts About American Shipping" at your next meeting.

We are asking your help in order to get Congress to pass the bill that will give us work at our trades in American shipyards. If things go on as they are, alien labor, using foreign materials, builds the ships employed in our foreign trade. If this bill goes through it means that American materials, used by American labor, will build the ships in this country. *This bill is in the interest of American labor. It means work for us where there now idleness.* Will you help us out?

If you adopt a resolution will you send it to your Congressman and a copy to Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., signed by your secretary and with the seal of your lodge attached. We would thank you to let us know what to do.

Fraternally yours,

WALTER S. WEEKS,

Secretary, Marine Trades Council.

This communication on the counterfeit letter-head contained on the back a list of organizations purporting to belong to the Marine Trades Council.

Exhibit B.—A pamphlet purporting to contain resolutions adopted by labor unions in favor of the Ship Subsidy Bill was inclosed with the above letter and these resolutions were used as the inducement, the bait, to influence other labor organizations to regard the entire mat-

ter as emanating from and absolutely and exclusively in the interest of labor.

With the above letter and pamphlet were various forms of resolutions which the unions were urged to adopt and forward to Speaker Cannon. These resolutions were referred to in Mr. Flynn's report as "Exhibits C, D, E, and F."

"Exhibits G and H" were printed circulars containing arguments and special appeals urging the reason why the Ship Subsidy Bill should pass.

The following is the resolution adopted by the Marine Trades Council, of New York, upon learning that the above fraudulent documents were being circulated. A fac simile of the *true letter-head* of the Marine Trades Council is reproduced below. It will be seen that the counterfeit (Exhibit A) differed considerably from it both in style of type and matter.

[Exhibit I.]

New York, December 10, 1906.

Whereas, we, the delegates of the Marine Trades Council of the port of New York, are in possession of facts that letters and copies of resolutions have been printed, mailed, and distributed among the different labor organizations throughout the United States in the name of the Marine Trades Council of the port of New York, requesting the endorsement of organized labor in favor of the passage of Senate Bill 529, known as the Ship Subsidy Bill; and

Whereas, the Marine Trades Council of the port of New York, has neither authorized the printing, the mailing or distributing, nor has any money been appropriated for the printing, mailing or distribution of such letters or resolutions; and

Whereas, said letters and resolutions have been mailed and distributed without either the sanction or authority of the Marine Trades Council of the port of New York; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Marine Trades Council of the port of New York, in regular meeting assembled on the evening of the above date, repudiate the issuing of said letters and resolutions or mailing of the same in the name of this Marine Trades Council of the port of New York.

Adopted unanimously.

Attested by

PETRO NEVILL,
President.

[SEAL]

HUGH J. McLAUGHLIN,
Recording Sec'y, pro tem.

The following organizations whose names were printed on the back of the fraudulent document (Exhibit A), are not even part of the Marine Trades Council as their protests which follow, show.

[Exhibit J.]

NEW YORK, December 10, 1906.

Communications have recently been sent out by an organization calling itself the Marine Trades Council of the port of New York, requesting endorsements for the Ship Subsidy Bill now pending in Congress, and among the names of the organizations affiliated with said council appears that of our organization under the title of the Ship and Machinery Riggers' Union.

We desire to say that this organization of riggers has not been affiliated with said council for over two years, and any communication issued by them with the name of our organization attached is unauthorized and unwarranted.

JOSEPH W. McFADDEN,
President.

[SEAL]

C. J. POOLE,
Recording Secretary.

The patternmakers also promptly repudiated the counterfeit documents which they were quoted as endorsing.

[Exhibit K.]

PATTERNMAKERS' ASSOCIATION OF
NEW YORK AND VICINITY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6, 1906.

Communications have recently been sent out by an organization calling itself the Marine Trades Council of the port of New York, requesting endorsement for the Ship Subsidy Bill now pending in Congress, and among the names of the organizations affiliated with said council, appears that of our organization under the title of the Patternmakers' Association.

We desire to say that this organization of patternmakers has not been affiliated with said council for over two years and any communications issued by them with the name of our organization attached is unauthorized and unwarranted.

ARNOLD B. MACSTAY,
Business Agent.

The following is a copy of the affidavit of Walter S. Weeks, made in the office of the District Attorney of New York City:

[Exhibit L.]

People of the State of New York
against
Alexander R. Smith, Arthur B. Story, and
Walter S. Weeks.
STATE OF NEW YORK,
County of New York,

ss.

Walter S. Weeks, being duly sworn, says that he is the business agent and president of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship

Builders, Helpers, etc., of America, and that he knows the defendants, Arthur B. Story and Alexander R. Smith, and that, after having been duly sworn in the presence of a committee of the Marine Trades Council of the port of New York and vicinity, and also of the American Federation of Labor, said committee consisting of Henry Bohn, of the Marine Trades Council, and Messrs. Herman Robinson and Thomas H. Flynn, representing the American Federation of Labor, makes the following statement in regard to his connection with a certain forged communication dated November 5th, 1906, and purporting to issue from the Marine Trades Council of the port of New York and vicinity, and purporting to be signed by deponent as secretary of said council.

Deponent further says, in the latter part of August, or in the first part of September, the defendant, Alexander R. Smith, came to deponent at Nos. 67 and 69 St. Marks Place, in the city and county of New York, and asked me if the resolution presented by the boilermakers, or asked whether a resolution passed by the Marine Trades Council in April, had been voted on. I told him "yes"; and he asked me if I would allow him to use my name as the international president of the boilermakers, etc., of America, to get copies of the journals—monthly journals—of the international organization, containing the addresses of the secretaries of local organizations, to be used as coming from Walter S. Weeks, representing the Boilermakers, etc., of America, and I did, for the consideration of \$200, and that I had never allowed or given Mr. Smith the privilege to use my name as the secretary of the Marine Trades Council, and absolutely deny that I had ever seen a copy of this letter-head sent out with the name of the Marine Trades Council, and the only part of the communication that I saw was a copy of the resolution unsigned. I did not see a copy of the pamphlet with the resolutions supposed to be passed by the Marine Trades Council on April the 30th, 1906, or the resolutions supposing to come from the boilermakers and iron ship builders' organization throughout the country. That is not one of the official letter-heads of the Marine Trades Council, and also it does not bear the seal of said Marine Trades Council (which was shown to me in the District Attorney's office) and that the Marine Trades Council has not authorized or appropriated any of the moneys for the payment of such printing.

Sworn to before me this 14th day of December, 1906.

WALTER S. WEEKS.

The following is a copy of the affidavit of Arthur B. Story, made in the office of the District Attorney of New York City:

[Exhibit M.]

People of the State of New York
against

Alexander R. Smith, Arthur B. Story, and
Walter S. Weeks.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
County of New York,

ss.

Arthur B. Story, being duly sworn, makes the following statement in the presence of the aforesaid committees:

Some time in the month of September, 1906, Mr. Alexander R. Smith came to me at the Maritime Exchange Building, in the city and county of New York, and asked me if I would take charge of the printing to be sent out and attend to the addressing, which names he would furnish, and that Mr. Weeks was to furnish the journals for these names. After printing being completed the documents to be enclosed in envelopes and sent to the several addresses, which I attended to.

Q. Did he give you any data upon which to fill the order—the printing order? A. He sent me copies of the several different kinds of pamphlets and the four resolutions and what other documents there are there, to take to the printer and have the printer set them up and print them.

Q. Did you not see Mr. Weeks at that time? A. Yes; I had seen Mr. Weeks.

Q. Previous to seeing Mr. Smith? A. No.

Q. How did Mr. Weeks come into that as far as you are concerned? A. Mr. Smith introduced me to Mr. Weeks at the Maritime Exchange Building.

Q. And what did he say to you when he introduced you to Mr. Weeks? A. He said that Mr. Weeks was to hand me in as fast as he could receive them the several lists from the different lodges which he had written to, I believe. That was all the conversation I remember. That I was to use those lists as to enclose these documents to the several different organizations.

Q. Who was it that gave you this form—this Marine Trades Council letter-head—who gave you that? A. I don't remember where that came from; whether that was enclosed in the document that Mr. Smith handed me or not.

Q. Did Mr. Weeks hand you any document at all outside of the rosters? A. I don't remember if he handed me any.

Q. Don't you remember that Mr. Smith gave you any instructions in regard to this letter—this communication? There must have been some instructions? A. He gave me instructions to have the letter-head printed and the letter—

Q. Did he dictate the form of the letter of Mr. Weeks? A. I don't know who

dictated that. I got that in typewritten form.

Q. What form did you get it? A. I believe it was a typewritten letter.

Q. What kind of paper was it? A. I don't remember whether it was on a letter-head of one of the Marine Trades Council or on a blank letter-head.

Q. But you understood that you were to transcribe it upon one of the letter-heads which you were to have printed. A. Yes, sir.

Q. Mr. Smith was very particular about that? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he tell you where he got this letter-head? A. No.

Q. What conversation did you have with Mr. Weeks about the use of his name? A. I don't remember ever having any conversation with Mr. Weeks about the use of his name otherwise than that he arranged with Mr. Smith.

Q. What did he arrange with Mr. Smith? A. That I don't know.

Q. What did Mr. Smith tell you he had arranged with him? A. Mr. Smith didn't say just what arrangement he had made with Mr. Weeks other than it was all right to go ahead with the work.

Q. Who instructed you to sign Mr. Weeks' name to this document as secretary? A. I believe Mr. Smith did at that time. I think that was understood between him and Mr. Weeks.

Q. You thought it was understood between Mr. Weeks and him? A. Yes. He said that anything he told me to do had been understood between himself and Mr. Weeks.

Q. Did he tell you that Mr. Weeks was the secretary of the Marine Trades Council? A. I believe so; yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever ask Mr. Weeks whether he was the secretary of the Marine Trades Council? A. I don't remember whether I ever did.

Q. Now, you say you had a model to work on to get this printing done. Did Mr. Smith give you any instructions as to what style he wanted the printing done the printing of the letter-heads like this? If you were doing a straight job, why didn't you copy the letter-head that was submitted to you as a model? Why did you change it? A. (No answer.)

Q. The one that you showed me, the black one, is the official letter-head. Why did you copy it in that shape? A. I gave the order for the printing and followed instructions. Those were the instructions I had.

Q. Those were the instructions you had that Mr. Smith gave you? A. I didn't know that was to be—

Q. Did he instruct you to put the various organizations on the back of it, which was not on the official? A. He

instructed me to have—I believe he said copy over that letter-head.

Q. Now, Mr. Story, be perfectly frank with us. That was not so long ago that your memory can be so weak. There is the evidence itself. You know perfectly well what you copied and how you copied it. Tell us the whole thing. A. Now, I am not trying to keep anything back. I don't want to get confused and say things that are not so.

Q. Now here is the situation. Here is a peculiar style of printing. Is that your own choice of the style of letter-head or was that suggested to you by somebody else? A. The copy for that letter-head was sent to me by Mr. Smith.

Q. In precisely that shape? A. Well, I don't know—but it was in that shape.

Q. Now you must know whether it was in that shape or not, because the two are entirely so different. It was either in that type or that type? (Indicating different letters). A. I don't know whether that was the exact type.

Q. Don't you think there is a lot of difference between the two? A. Yes.

Q. Did Mr. Smith invent this out of his own mind or did you invent it, or did he instruct—A. He sent me a copy how to have them printed.

Q. Is that the copy? (Indicating letter with black type). A. I could not tell you whether that is the exact copy or not. Mr. Smith sent me a copy for that letter-head and I handed it to the printer and the printer followed that copy. I don't remember whether the copy was exactly like that or whether it was like that (indicating)?

Q. You don't remember this—whether this was the original that was handed to you or this (indicating)?

A. I could not say off hand. I know that the copy was handed me, whether it was just in this style of type or whether in this style I don't know.

Q. Did the printer return the copy to you when the job was finished or did he still keep that in his possession? A. I believe he still has a copy.

Q. As a general rule printers return whatever copies they send them. I believe that is the custom. A. They submit you a proof and they keep the copy.

Q. When you had this copy completed and ready for the printer, did you show it to Mr. Weeks? A. I don't remember whether I did or not; whether I showed that particular copy to Mr. Weeks or not. Mr. Weeks, I understood, knew that that letter was to go out.

Q. Did you ever talk to Mr. Weeks about it? A. I talked to Mr. Weeks; asked him if it was all right, and I believe he said all right.

Q. Asked him if this letter was all right (indicating)? A. You see there was so much of this printing that I asked Weeks about the printing and he said all

right and whether it was that particular letter or not, I don't know.

Q. Now what about that pamphlet, Mr. Story (indicating)? A. I had that printed.

Q. Who gave you the data for that? A. Mr. Smith.

Q. Bring a copy? A. Yes, sent me a copy.

Q. Written out in long hand? A. I believe it was written on the typewriter.

Q. Did you ever speak to Mr. Weeks about that? A. I don't remember speaking to Mr. Weeks about that.

Q. When you received this copy from Mr. Smith did you not also have Mr. Weeks' signature on the copy? A. On the copy?

Q. Yes, sir. A. No, I believe not.

Q. How did you get Mr. Weeks' signature? A. Mr. Weeks gave it to us.

Q. To you personally? A. Signed—yes; and I had a cut made.

Q. How did he sign it? A. The same as the copy.

Q. Walter S. Weeks, secretary? A. No; Walter S. Weeks.

Q. Now, Mr. Story, are you sure about that? A. Quite sure.

Q. Who put on the secretary? A. The secretary was on the copy.

Q. You had a wood cut made of the whole thing? A. Yes.

Q. Just of the signature? A. Yes.

Q. Who told you to have that wood cut made? A. I was authorized to have that made by Mr. Smith.

Q. About you ever speak to Mr. Weeks about it? A. Yes.

Q. Did you tell him that you had a copy of a letter signed by him as secretary? A. I believe I did; yes.

Q. Did he say it was all right? A. Yes; because he gave me his signature. He wrote his signature out for me.

Q. He did that? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That was not in the copy you got? A. No.

Q. He wrote it out for you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. All you got was "fraternally yours, secretary," and you wrote his name in? A. No; he first wrote his name in; he wrote his name on a piece of paper, which I had the wood cut made from, to be put on those letters.

Q. Still you showed him the copy, didn't you? A. I don't remember showing him the copy at the time I asked him for his name—for his signature.

Q. Had you got the copy at the time he gave you his name? A. I don't remember whether that copy was here at the time or not.

Q. Then that must be the copy you had, Mr. Story (indicating)? A. It may have been, but I don't remember.

Q. Why did you change it—the type?

A. There was not any particular reason

for it. It was submitted to the printer and the printer set up the letter-head.

Q. Now, how much money did you spend on all this business? A. You just mean on the printing?

Q. On the whole thing? A. About \$2,000.

Q. And that money was supplied by whom? A. It was sent to me by Mr. Smith.

Q. By check? A. Yes.

Q. His personal check? A. I don't remember whether that was his personal check or not.

Q. It was a check? A. It was a check, yes.

Q. And you had the check cashed in the city of New York? A. Yes.

Q. Who cashed it for you? A. I believe it was Mr. Pendelton.

Q. Where? A. He is on Pearl street. I don't know whether he is just above—I think it is 27 Pearl.

Q. What is his business? A. Ship broker.

Q. Ship broker? A. Yes, he is a ship broker.

Q. You mean that he put the check through his bank? A. I believe so; yes.

Q. Don't you know how you got it cashed? A. He sent one of his men out, I presume, to get it cashed.

Q. And he brought you back the cash? A. Yes.

Q. With which you paid that printer? A. Yes.

Q. You paid Mr. Weeks \$200? A. No; Mr. Weeks got a check.

Q. Did he get the second hundred in cash? A. No.

Q. Then you didn't give him the first hundred? A. I believe Mr. Smith gave him the first hundred.

Q. Did you deposit this money in your own bank? A. No, sir.

Q. You held it as cash? A. Yes.

Q. To pay printing bills? A. Yes.

Q. And gave Mr. Weeks \$50? A. Yes.

Q. What did you do with the balance? A. There is still a balance of some \$40 left.

Q. Forty dollars left and you say all you got out of it was fifty? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now did you ever remember having any conversation with Mr. Weeks about this communication—with Mr. Weeks? A. (No answer.)

Q. Didn't you have any curiosity at all about it? A. (No answer.)

Q. Here you were getting two thousand dollars to put the thing on the market, and Mr. Weeks, he was getting something out of it, but the Marine Trades Council apparently was not getting any—

thing out of it? A. I supposed this resolution had been adopted by the Marine Trades Council—

Q. And didn't you at all ask Mr. Weeks about that? A. No; because Mr. Smith told me that that had been—

Q. Mr. Smith always comes in between us and Mr. Weeks. Mr. Weeks never volunteered any statement to you? A. Nothing, but that it was all right.

Q. He said it was all right? A. Yes.

Q. What was all right? A. To go ahead with the job.

Q. Go ahead with the job, the whole job, you mean? A. The whole job.

Q. And he saw the copy with which you were going ahead? A. I don't know whether Mr. Smith submitted it to Weeks.

Q. Well, did you submit it to Mr. Weeks; he must have known what you were going ahead with? A. Mr. Smith had talked it over, I understand, and he handed me the copy and—

Q. After the job was completed did you have any conversation with Mr. Smith—after your part of the work was done? How about that; after the job was completed; what conversation did you have with Mr. Smith? A. I have never seen Mr. Smith. He has only been in New York once.

Q. Have you not seen him since the job was completed? A. No, sir.

Q. You got \$2,000; how much did you spend in printing? A. Well, it was all spent in printing with the exception—

Q. You can get a good deal done for \$2,000, that sort of cheap printing? A. (No answer.)

Q. Have you the bill of the printer? A. No.

Q. Did he ever render you a bill? A. Yes, he rendered me a bill and the bill was paid and forwarded to Mr. Smith.

Q. Paid by you? A. I paid the bill and sent the bill forward to Mr. Smith.

Q. You forwarded the bill—receipted bill? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Don't you know how much it was? A. There is one for \$600 and some odd and addressing—and addressing the envelopes—and all that amount—all those things were paid out of the \$2,000. That includes everything—postage and printing.

Q. How many envelopes were sent out, do you suppose? A. About fourteen thousand. They took two-cent stamps.

Q. Now, that is not so long ago; how much did you pay him? A. I paid the printer at one time \$600 and some odd dollars.

Q. And another time you made another payment? A. And another time there was several jobs and they were paid

at different times. I don't remember just the exact amounts.

Q. Did you not use this type (indicating)? Did you suggest the use of this type or did the printer? A. The copy was submitted and the printer used his own discretion.

Q. You are a sensible man; if that is the only official letter-head of the council (indicating) you knew you had no right to use another. If you used a different letter-head, then you were doing something that was not very close to the line. This is an organization and has some dignity and all that sort of thing, you would not have any right to change printing of it, unless you knew what you were doing. There is the evidence right there of your knowledge of what you were doing? A. I believe that was understood between Mr. Weeks and Mr. Smith. I submitted the copy—

Q. That is the copy you submitted (indicating)? A. I don't know; no, sir.

Q. Is that the copy you got (indicating)? A. Let me ask you a question, when you mean this is the copy I got or this is the other, I want to know this; do you mean whether the copy that I handed the printer was in the same type as this?

Q. Yes; exactly. A. I can't tell you that. I sent the printer the copy that I received, and he followed it as near I believe as he could when he made the letter-head up. Mr. Smith came to me and told me a proposition and I carried it out with his instructions.

Q. You worked for Mr. Smith before? A. Yes.

Q. On a similar proposition? A. No.

Q. Just a moment ago you were trying to take up the cudgels for Mr. Smith and it seems to me you knew what he was after, and it seems to me you knew the whole scope of this communication, which is an illegal communication. It is a more serious matter than you thought it is.

A. Mr. Smith came to me and he told me what he wanted done. He said that he had seen Mr. Weeks and that Mr. Weeks had agreed to everything and therefore I carried it out. I understood that it was understood between Mr. Smith and Mr. Weeks.

Q. Well, that is about the situation now, gentlemen. You made statements under oath and anything you want to change, now is the time to do it? A. Nothing to change on my part. I have told everything I know. I have nothing to change. I have told the truth and that is as far as I know?

Q. Well, poor Smith, he has to bear the whole thing. If anybody has got to go to jail, it is Smith.

Sworn to before me this 14th day of December, 1906.

ARTHUR B. STORV.

CONDITIONS OF ENTRANCE TO THE PRINCIPAL TRADES.

BY WALTER E. WEYL, PH. D., AND A. M. SAKOLSKI, PH. D.*

INTRODUCTION.

An investigation into the conditions of entrance to the principal trades leads along two closely related lines of inquiry. One concerns itself with the advance in mechanical arts and the changes in industrial conditions which are constantly affecting the skill and qualifications of artisans and mechanics; the other relates to the methods commonly pursued in equipping workers for their respective trades and occupations and the adjustment of these methods to modern economic changes. The two are thus directly interwoven and interdependent. Every change in industrial processes which permanently alters the technical character of the labor in a certain trade or occupation is bound to affect the conditions of entrance thereto, however, gradual or imperceptible the change may be. The starting point of this investigation must therefore be an inquiry into the industrial changes affecting the conditions of entrance to the leading trades. To even the most casual students of economics it is obvious that the conditions of industry and the nature of employments are constantly undergoing change. With each year come new advances in the mechanic arts; with each year occupations become more specialized and the division of labor more perfect and more minute. The machine displaces the hand process and more complicated machines displace those of a simple kind. The process of manufacture is divided and subdivided into an ever greater series of more minute operations. The old hand trades have disappeared or are disappearing. In the place of a well-defined occupation, the mets and bounds of which were known to all, a series of new trades has arisen, and what is more significant to the present study, there have come to be hundreds and thousands of new occupations, many of which consist of single simple operations.

The effect of this disintegration of trades upon the industrial efficiency of the community has frequently been studied. Its effect upon such problems as the localization and centralization of industry, upon the distribution of wealth, monotony and upon the productivity of upon general unemployment, upon the labor has also been studied. The present investigation, however, concerns the effect upon the skill and character of the workers and the consequent changes in the conditions of entrance to the various trades.

The importance of this problem can hardly be overestimated. Upon the skill

or the lack of skill of the great mass of the workers of industrial countries depends in a large measure the nature and character of their populations. The habits acquired and the discipline received by workmen in the acquisition of technical skill are most potent influences upon their lives. But more important still is the selective influence that the technical character of a trade exerts upon the workers. If the labor processes require an increasing amount of skill and training for their performance, the more proficient workers of the community seek employment therein. If, on the other hand, the amount of skill needed in the processes of a trade is lessened, a corresponding though opposite effect will be had upon the character and qualifications of the workers. The conditions of entrance to the trade having become less difficult, the less efficient workers are enabled to work alongside or to replace those who possess a higher degree of skill or efficiency.

It is not the object of this article to furnish any definite answer to the question whether the amount of skill required in industry has been increased or decreased as a result of the new industrial processes. Answers have been given to this question on the one side and on the other, but there has not yet been made any study sufficiently broad to permit an entirely unassailable reply to the question. The question is difficult by reason of the multiplicity of industrial operations, and it is complicated by the unequal growth of industries, by the constant introduction of new trades and the decay of others, and by the numerous gradations of skill and efficiency wrought by the extensive use of machinery and division of labor. It is also complicated by a change in the nature of skill itself—a change from manual dexterity to a more intellectual activity—and by a growing emphasis upon nervous rather than physical energy. Through the use of mechanical devices and subdivision of labor in manufacturing processes, skill has become not only qualitative but quantitative; in other words, there is a skill which requires a man not only to do his work better but also to do more of it. New forms of skill indicate not only manual dexterity, but speed, accuracy, and close mental application.

In view of these changes in the nature of skill itself, it is extremely difficult to apply any test which will determine whether the skill in an occupation is increasing or decreasing. For the purposes of this discussion, however, two

*The collection and arrangement of the data in this article, as well as the final preparation of a large part of the manuscript, was done entirely by Dr. A. M. Sakolski.

tests may be roughly applied, viz: (1) The character and social condition of the workers in the trade or occupation, and (2) the length of preparatory training, or the experience required previous to entering the trade as an ordinary journeyman.

A study of the former test concerns itself with the displacement of native skilled workmen by unskilled foreign laborers at low wages, or the displacement of one class of foreigners by another class of foreigners at lower wages, or the displacement of men by women and children. In almost every case of such displacement there is a presumption of a lessening of skill, though the presumption may be rebutted in exceptional instances.

The second test of the standard of skill in a given occupation, viz, the training or experience essential to competition on the part of the worker, is by far the more important. Where the amount of technical training ordinarily required to become competent is lessened or the length of the apprenticeship term is shortened there are generally indications of decreasing skill. To this extent the decay of the old apprenticeship system of acquiring craft knowledge may be taken as evidence of loss of skill, although the training formerly obtained under apprenticeship may under present conditions be obtained in other ways.

The importance of maintaining a high standard of skill in their occupations is felt by all workmen. It was this motive which led artisans through their associations and otherwise, to enforce stringent rules regarding apprenticeship and to exclude all from the trade who had not served the full apprenticeship term. It was this motive, likewise, which prompted so many workmen to resist the immediate introduction of machinery, as well as new processes, tending to reduce skill, since these generally interfered with the rigid enforcement of apprenticeship and otherwise affected the conditions of entrance to the trade.

The policy of directly opposing the introduction of machinery is now recognized as impracticable, and with the present disintegration of trades it is usually impossible, except in a few occupations, strictly to enforce apprenticeship regulations or otherwise effectively control the conditions of entrance to a trade. The present endeavor of workmen to maintain the standard of skill in their craft is directed mainly to the regulation of the use of machinery and new processes introduced, as well as to the organization under their control of the machine operators and the lower grade workers. There is also an endeavor on the part of many workers to maintain the standard of skill in their craft by prohibiting the grading of journeymen or by opposing teamwork

and the employment of helpers and junior mechanics who may do the work of journeymen. The conditions of entrance to a trade thus become an important matter to workmen desiring to prevent not only a too rapid increase in their numbers, but, more important still, the injection into the trade of men of less skill. The control of the entrance to the trade is, however, becoming increasingly difficult. The extensive use of machinery in almost all trades and handicrafts, the minute subdivision of labor processes, and the consequent specialization of occupations, have been gradually displacing the old forms of skill and workmanship and causing the institution of new methods of skill and workmanship and causing the institution of new methods of acquiring craft knowledge. The old system of apprenticeship, which at the beginning of the nineteenth century was the almost universal method of entering a trade or handicraft, is fast becoming obsolete. Though in former days apprenticeship possessed many advantages, under modern conditions it is becoming more and more unsuitable, especially in trades in which there has already been marked a decline in the skill of the workers. In many important trades where the labor processes have been minutely subdivided and simplified, such as boot and shoe making, garment making, etc., apprenticeship regulations have been abandoned, and even in trades in which apprenticeship still forms the principal avenue of entrance to the trade it not only differs in many other respects from the old form of apprenticeship, but its term is lessened and the requirements are not so strict nor so rigidly enforced. In the building trades, for example, which have been less affected by machinery and the subdivision of labor than most other trades, many workmen become journeymen without serving a full apprenticeship. It is becoming recognized that the organization of modern industry is not adapted to the proper training of apprentices.

In industries in which production on a large scale is carried on as a result of the use of machinery and the subdivision of labor, neither the employer nor the workman can afford the time or the effort to apply himself systematically to the training of apprentices, and even if he could his work would be of small value to the boy, and is usually not desired by him. Boys can now readily become proficient in an occupation at which they can earn journeymen's wages by applying themselves to a particular branch of a trade rather than by endeavoring to acquire the whole trade through an apprenticeship.

As a consequence of the unsuitability of the apprenticeship system to modern industrial conditions, other methods of acquiring skill in the craft have been sub-

stituted. Chief among these are, first, the helper system, by which a knowledge of the craft is acquired casually in the shop, and, second, systematic trade and technical education. The first system is peculiar to certain trades in which experience rather than training is essential to competency, and in which the labor is too arduous for youths. Since there is no definite form of probation under the helper system, the workmen have no control over the number of learners in the trade. As a consequence, there is much friction between helpers and journeymen, and trouble arises from the endeavor of the journeymen to prevent the helpers from entering the trade.

Trade and technical education is applicable only to those trades requiring some scientific training as well as manual skill. It is claimed by workmen that the trade schools turn out mechanics too rapidly, without giving them a thorough knowledge of the craft, and that as a consequence there is a tendency to lower the standard of skill and the rate of wages. The same objection is not urged against trade and technical education where the men educated are already workers in the craft.

DISINTEGRATION OF TRADES.

The original conception of a trade or craft was that of a manual occupation requiring time and training for its acquisition. Every artisan or mechanic practising a craft was considered a sharer in a monopoly or a holder of a "vested right," which he enjoyed as a reward for the time and energy spent in acquiring proficiency. In other words, the trade of a mechanic was a "mystery," into the secrets of which he had been initiated through the process of apprenticeship. If a worker gained entrance to his trade by other means than through apprenticeship, he was considered an "illegal man" and his employment was prohibited. This difficulty of apprenticeship in a craft largely influenced the wages, hours, and standard of living of those who had earned in it the title of journeymen.

Before the eighteenth century the agricultural worker was practically the only workman who was not a craftsman or mechanic, not so much because his work may have required little training and skill but rather because he was not compelled to undergo a definite term of apprenticeship as evidence of proficiency.

The old conception of a trade or craft gradually changed with the development of modern industry following the rapid introduction of machinery and the subdivision of labor processes. It is now no longer necessary for every mechanic or artisan to acquire a knowledge of all branches of the craft in which he is engaged. Hence the long period of training, which was essential to every artisan

practising any manual trade, in a great number of occupations and industries is fast becoming obsolete. In fact, the acquisition of manual dexterity under modern industrial conditions is often rendered useless, owing to the introduction of a machine or the employment of some mechanical device, which does the work more effectively than it can be done by the hand process. Formerly, as a matter of necessity, the handicraftsman acquired proficiency in all branches and subdivisions of his peculiar trade. In most occupations at the present time he need learn only one branch or subdivision of a trade to enter upon an active industrial career and gain a livelihood at his calling. As a result of this condition occupations are constantly multiplied, while the demarcation of different manual trades and the class distinctions among different grades of artisans tend to disappear. The gradual disintegration of old crafts is constantly displacing the old forms of skill and manual efficiency by new manual and mechanical processes.

With the introduction of machinery, and with the constantly increasing subdivision of labor, trades either become eliminated altogether, or the various branches of one trade become differentiated or specialized. A continual struggle between hand labor and machine labor results. Hand labor either disappears altogether or is eventually remanded to higher artistic work, and thus the more skillful workers are called to the higher classes of work, while the unskilled workers are retained as machine operators.

Modern industrial development is thus creating new and more numerous gradations of workers in different trades and occupations. When, in former times, it was essential for the mechanic to learn his craft as a whole, he was capable of either producing a single commodity or performing a complete mechanical process, to which the tools and methods peculiar to his trade were adapted. Under modern conditions the mechanic may belong to one of several groups of workmen in the same industry, each group differing from the others in earnings and kind of work, the finished product of the combined groups being what was in former times the work of one man.

The "specialization" or subdivision of occupations is not only far advanced in the manufacturing industries, but has also affected many hand trades little influenced by machinery, in which formerly all the processes were performed by a single mechanic or by several mechanics of an equal grade of skill and efficiency. How far the disintegration of trades has progressed is illustrated by the recent developments in several of the important trades and industries.

Probably no other craft has undergone such rapid disintegration within recent

years as that of the machinist. Regarding these changes in Great Britain Sidney and Beatrice Webb write as follows:

"A century ago the small skilled class of millwrights executed every kind of engineering operation, from making the wooden patterns to erecting in the mill the machines which had been constructed by their own hands. The enormous expansion of the engineering industry has long since brought about a division of labor, and the mechanics in a great engineering establishment today are divided into numerous distinct classes of workers, who are rarely able to do each other's work. The pattern makers, working in wood, have become sharply marked off from the boiler makers and the iron founders. The smiths, again, are distinguished from the fitters, turners, and erectors. Another form of specialization has arisen with the increased use of other metals than iron and steel, and we have brass founders, brass finishers, and copper-smiths. Each generation sees a great development in the use of machines to make machines, so that a modern engineering shop, in addition to the time-honored lathe, includes a bewildering variety of drilling, shaping, boring, planing, slotting, milling, and other machines, attended by wholly new classes of machine minders and tool makers, displaying every grade of skill. Finally we have such new kinds of work, with new classes of specialists, as are involved in the innumerable applications of iron and steel in modern civilization, such as iron ships and bridges, ordnance and armor plating, hydraulic apparatus and electric lighting, sewing machines and bicycles. To discover the exact limits of a "trade" in these closely related but varied occupations, is a task of supreme difficulty. All are working in the same industry, and in the large establishments of today, all may be engaged by a single employer. The same recurring waves of expansion and contraction sooner or later affect all alike. On the other hand, there exist between the separate occupations great varieties of methods of remuneration, standard earnings, and strategic position. The strictly apprenticed boiler makers (shipyard platers) working in compact groups, at cooperative piecework, earning sometimes as much as a pound [\$4.87] a day, find it advantageous in good times to roll up, by large subscriptions, a huge reserve fund, to maintain a staff of special trade officers to arrange their piecework prices at every port, and to provide handsomely for their recurring periods of trade depression. At the other end of the scale we have the intelligent laborer become an automatic machine minder, securing relative continuity of low-paid employment by working any simple ma-

chine in any kind of engineering establishment, and interested mainly in the opening of every operation to the quick-witted outsider. The pattern maker again, working in wood, at a high time rate, has little in common with the pieceworking smith at the forge."(†)

In the United States a similar differentiation has taken place in the machine trades, making it exceedingly difficult to specify the work by machinists. In fact, the International Association of Machinists during the last decade has experienced considerable difficulty in defining the craft of its members. At the meeting of the arbitration board of the International Association of Machinists and the National Metal Trades' Association in New York, May 10, 1900, the following definition of a machinist was adopted by resolution:

"A machinist is classified as a competent general workman, competent floor hand, competent lathe hand, competent vise hand, competent planer hand, competent shaper hand, competent milling-machine hand, competent slotting-machine hand, competent die sinker, competent boring-mill hand, competent tool maker and competent linotype hand. To be considered a competent hand in either class, he [the machinist] shall be able to take any piece of work pertaining to his class, with the drawings or blueprints, and prosecute the work to successful completion within a reasonable time. He shall also have served a regular apprenticeship or have worked at the trade four years."*

The Milwaukee convention of the International Association of Machinists held in May, 1903, extended further the scope of the definition given above by admitting specialized workmen in the machine shop—who in reality are not considered all-round machinists—to a classified membership in the association. They still excluded, however, workmen in the machine shop who, by reason of their slight training and skill, are properly called "handy men."

The extent of the jurisdiction of the International Association of Machinists, as a result of the admission of specialists to membership, covered the following class of machine shop workers, according to the report of the president of the association, July 1, 1904:

"(1) General hands, (2) erecting hands, (3) floor hands, (4) vise hands, (5) assemblers, (6) adjusters and repairers of metal working parts of all classes of machinery, (7) men operating all classes of lathes, (8) men operating all classes of planers, (9) milling machine men, (10) men operating all classes of shapers, (11) men operating all classes of slotters, (12) men operating all classes of boring mills, (13) men operating all classes of gear

*Industrial Democracy, new edition, 1902, p. 107.

†Machinists' Monthly Journal, Vol. XII, p. 313.

cutters, (14) tool grinders, (15) men operating Jones & Lamson, Gisholt, and American turret lathes, (16) drill press hands, (17) screw machine hands, (18) men operating all machines of a similar character as heretofore mentioned, (19) tool makers, (20) die sinkers, (21) jig workers, (22) mold makers in glass factories or elsewhere, (23) all men engaged in the manufacture of metal model novelties, where skilled hand labor or machines are used, (24) all surgical instrument makers, (25) all metal pattern makers employed in machine shop."(†)

The recent convention of the International Association of Machinists (1905) took a further step in extending its jurisdiction, enacting a law admitting any person to the union who attends a machine that is not absolutely automatic in its operation, whether he had served an apprenticeship or not, the only qualification being that he is competent to earn the standard rate of wages for the class of work performed by him. The International Association of Machinists accordingly comprises at the present time all workers in the machine shop, except the common laborers and the attendants of perfectly automatic machines, such as nut-tapping machines, bolt cutters, power saws, and simple drill presses used to drill rough holes upon common rough work.

Owing to this minute subdivision and subclassification of machinists' work, it is not a difficult matter for employers to introduce the "handy man" in a position formerly occupied by skilled machinists, thus causing numerous disputes and conflicts. Commenting upon this situation, the president of the International Association of Machinists, in the report of April 1, 1903, said:

"You will notice from the report on strikes that we have had several strikes against the introduction of the 'handyman system.' The employers are not to blame for this in all cases, for now and then we find instances where the machinists refuse to do a certain class of work. As a result the employer is forced to employ whomever he can get to do the rest of the work.

"The difficulty we are constantly confronted with is to decide in what consists machinists' work. For instance, in some locomotive shops machinists do steam-pipe work and the building of engine works, while in others this work is performed exclusively by the 'handy man.' There should be drawn a definite line, so

that members of our organization should know their constitutional rights, and feel that they will be considered in the fulfillment of the same.

"In my opinion we can not completely solve this problem until we have taken entire control of the machine shop, when we will be in a position to make an agreement covering the employment of all who work therein."(*)

The difficulty of defining machinists' work is plainly the result of the evolution of machine-shop equipment during the last decade, an evolution which resulted in the widespread introduction of automatic and semiautomatic machines and all kinds of special tools, rendering it possible for unskilled mechanics to do the work formerly done by skilled machinists. Regarding these changes a writer in *Cassier's Magazine* makes this comment:

"The twentieth century conception of a machine shop is not an aggregation of intelligent workmen, provided with the most efficient tools and apparatus that ingenuity can devise, and using them with all the cunning that trained minds can suggest. The shop, from the present standpoint, is simply a huge machine tool, as void of conscious volition as an automatic screw-machine, of which the intelligent operator is the manager, and in which lathes and workmen, drills and inspectors, nutting machines and laborers are on one common plane of nonsentient, coaching subordination."(§)

Similarly, in carpentry and woodwork, the labor-saving machinery has accomplished remarkable changes during the past three decades. Only the older generation of house carpenters, and a few younger men who have learned their trade under more conservative conditions, can now make doors, shutters, sashes, or frames with any degree of dexterity. The introduction of machinery has transferred that work to the planing mills, and the work of the house carpenter is limited to fitting the products of the mill together. When the change was first introduced, about thirty or thirty-five years ago, it effected a great reduction in the cost of building operations. The steam planer, shaper, and mortising machine began to turn out work at a cost that seemed phenomenally low when compared with the cost of the handmade product.(||)

The trade of the cabinetmaker is likewise invaded by the machine-made goods. The cabinetmaker of today, even where hand work predominates, is not like his father. He makes a table top, but not

*The absence of a definitely accepted classification of machinists' work up to the year 1900 was a constant cause of difficulty with employers. All machine shops employ a number of so-called "handy men," who in some union shops are permitted to do certain kinds of work, which in others are regarded as properly belonging to the machinists' craft. The definition of a machinist, as given at the meeting of the arbitration board in 1900, cleared somewhat.

†Ibid., Vol. XVI, p. 790.

§*American Journal of Sociology*, Vol. II, p. 786.

||Louis Bell, *The Philanthropy of Self Help*, *Cassier's Magazine*, Vol. XXIV, p. 440.

the legs. The man who makes the legs can not make a wardrobe. The wardrobe hand never touches a chest of drawers, or a sideboard, or a chiffonier.† Practically the only all-round cabinetmaker of the present time is the man who executes repairs. The others do not exercise the craft as a whole, but only a very small part of it. Moreover, the furniture industry of the present day is essentially a machine industry employing unskilled labor. Wages in this craft were formerly much higher than at present, and furniture making was called a good trade. In 1900, it was stated in the testimony before the Industrial Commission, wages in furniture factories throughout the country did not average more than \$1.25 a day. The furniture workers were not sufficiently organized to adjust themselves to the new conditions wrought by the rapid introduction of machinery. Consequently another class of workmen, the machine wood workers, largely composed of unskilled immigrant laborers, began rapidly to displace the skilled carpenters and cabinetmakers. According to the Report of the Industrial Commission,‡ out of every 75 men employed in a furniture factory perhaps only 5 are skilled mechanics, the rest being simply feeders; in this way a large number of immigrants are employed, and often children and women find places. In 1900, in cabinet-making, 50 per cent were Germans—who are considered in the trade as the best men—and 25 per cent were foreigners of other nationalities. The wages of machine wood workers vary from \$1.25 to nearly \$6 per day, the men receiving the lowest wages being box makers in large cities, and the men receiving the highest wages being last makers in New York.

The clothing industry offers another illustration of rapid transition from manufacture by hand to a factory system of production accompanied by widespread introduction of machinery and a minute subdivision of labor. The revolution in the clothing industry in the United States was brought about through the introduction during the early seventies of the so-called "team work." Previously it had been the practice for a tailor to make an entire garment. A slight division of labor resulted from the use of the sewing machine, which came into use about 1850; but it was not until the seventies that the factory system in the form of the contractor's shop was predominant in the manufacture of ready-made garments. With this change in the mode of manufacture the industry no longer required skilled handicraftsmen to the same extent as formerly. The employment of men in teams to produce a single garment introduced a system of division of labor which made it unnecessary for most of

the workers to be skilled artisans. Consequently it became unprofitable for employers to make use of journeymen tailors in the manufacture of ready-made garments. These men were readily replaced by unskilled Jewish, Italian, and Scandinavian immigrants, employed in teams by the so-called "contractors," whose only interest lay in the furnishing of a large product to the manufacturer at a low cost to themselves.

Under the "contracting system" the clothing manufacturers, instead of keeping tailors employed in their own shops or having the clothing sent to the homes of the individual workers to be made up, turn over the cut cloth and trimmings to a contractor, who, for a stipulated sum, agrees to have them made up into finished garments. For this purpose the contractor employs one or more teams of workmen. A team usually consists of from three to eight men, each of whom is engaged on a specific part of the garment. In a team engaged in coat making, for example, one man does the machine stitching, another sews on the sleeves, while others do the basting, buttonhole making, etc. There is also one man who does the pressing, and a girl who does the finishing and sews on the buttons. When trade is dull and the different teams compete for work, the members must either consent to work for lower wages or agree with the contractor to turn out a larger product at the end of each day for the same wages. Hence the process of "sweating," the evils of which have been frequently brought to the attention of the public through repeated investigations and government inquiries.

In the modern clothing factory—a still later phase of the development of the clothing industry and one which is fast superseding the contractor's shop—there is a further subdivision of labor, and a still more extensive use of the mechanical motive power and machinery. Whereas, under the contracting system 3 to 20 persons were employed in one shop, a factory now employs 200, and each garment passes through the hands of from 50 to 100 persons. Moreover, factory production on a large scale permits the use of machinery and improved mechanical devices in working out the smallest details of garment construction. By thus subdividing complex operations the factory system facilitates the entrance to the trade of less skilled workers. An apprentice or beginner can learn individual operations in the garment-making trade by a few weeks' training, while the simplicity of the specialized work soon permits the attainment of a speed and efficiency which the all-round journeyman tailor of former days never dreamed of acquiring.

†Cassier's Magazine, Vol. XX, p. 109.

‡Report of the Industrial Commission, Vol. XV, p. 424.

In a shop where specialization has reached its highest development under the factory system, the different occupations comprised in the manufacture of a coat are those of the (1) fitter (who also cuts the linings, marks the pockets, and puts on tickets), (2) pocket maker, (3) canvas baster, (4) padder of lapels, (5) bar tacker (on pockets), (6) seam presser, (7) lining maker, (8) lining operator, (9) sleeve maker, (10) lining presser, (11) sleeve presser, (12) collar padder, (13) shaper, (14) baster and fuller of stay tape, (15)

general busheler and hanger sewer, (36) presser of entire coat, (37) button marker, (38) button sewer and (39) busheler.*

A similar multiplication of occupations with simplification of processes has taken place in the slaughtering and meat-packing industry. Before the advent of large slaughtering and packing houses a cattle butcher was an all-round workman. He knew the butchering business in all its details, and was able to kill and dress a bullock with the aid of one or two helpers. In those days it required from three

CATTLE BUTCHERS, GANG OF 230 MEN.†

No. of men.	Position.	Scale of wages per hour.	Scale of work (No. of cattle per hour), 1903-4.
3	Penner	\$0.18½	Left to House committee.
1	Knocker, when raising gates and dumping out.	.24	60.
	Knocking only .....	.24	80.
2	Shackler .....	.18½	Left to House committee.
2	Hoister .....	.20	Left to House committee.
	Sticking .....	.32½	Left to House committee.
4	Heading and sticking .....	.32½	25.
	Heading only .....	.32½	30.
1	Dropper .....	.20	Left to House committee.
2	Pritcher up .....	.20	Left to House committee.
1	Gullet raiser .....	.20	Left to House committee.
3	Foot skinner .....	.22½	35.
3	Leg breaker .....	.25	25 sets.
1½	Ripper open .....	.25	80.
7	Floorman .....	.50	15.
1½	Breast sawyer .....	.25	75.
1½	Caul puller .....	.26½	50.
	Pulling cauls and opening eich .....	.20	40.
1	Eich opener .....	.20	75.
1	Tail ripper .....	.20	20.
3	Fell cutter .....	.27½	25.
	Cord cutter .....	.27½	Left to House committee.
2½	Rumper .....	.40	40.
3	Fell beater .....	.22½	60.
	Fell puller .....	.22½	40.
2	Gutter .....	.26½	40.
2½	Backer .....	.45	40.
3	Tail sawyer .....	.26½	30.
4	Splitter .....	.50	25.
2	Hanging off .....	.22½	60.
2½	Clearing out .....	.30	40.
2½	Hide dropper .....	.32½	40.
	Clear out and drop together .....	.32½	20.
1½	Neck splitter .....	.31½	60.
2½	Skirt trimmer .....	.21	60.
3	Ladder men .....	.22½	Left to House committee.
4	Bruise trimmer .....	.22½	Left to House committee.
1	Scribe sawyer .....	.20	Left to House committee.
1	Cutting out tongues .....	.21	100.
6	Boning heads	(‡)	32½.
	All other knife men .....	.20	
	Laborers not covered by agreement .....	.16½-.19½	

†Ibid., p. 226. ‡\$1.05 per 100.

lining baster (prepares for machine), (16) operator, (17) presser, (18) edge cutter, (19) edge baster, (20) lining baster for shoulders, (21) operator for shoulders, (22) sleeve baster around edge, (23) collar and sleeve baster (prepares for operator), (24) presser on sleeve, (25) joiner of collar to lapel, (26) armhole baster, (27) operator who sews in sleeves, (28) garment examiner, (29) collar finisher, (30) lining finisher around armhole, (31) bast-ling puller, (32) edge presser, (33) button-hole cutter, (34) buttonhole maker, (35)

to five years for a learner to become proficient as a cattle or sheep butcher. At the present time, with the minute division of labor existing in the large butchering concerns, any ordinary laborer can be trained in one of the numerous occupations within a week's time.(§) According to Professor Commons:

"It would be difficult to find another industry where division of labor has been so ingeniously and microscopically worked out. The animal has been surveyed and laid off like a map; and the men have

*Pope, The Clothing Industry in New York, pp. 70, 71.

§The Butchers' Union of Australia still maintains apprentice regulations, defining the period of apprenticeship and limiting the work that is to be done by an apprentice, but since the organization of the present national union of butcher workmen in this country no attempt has ever been made to institute a system of apprenticeship.

been classified in over thirty specialties and twenty rates of pay from 16 cents to 50 cents an hour. The 50-cent man is restricted to using the knife on the most delicate parts of the hide (floorman) or to using the ax in splitting the backbone (splitter); and wherever a less skilled man can be slipped in at 18 cents, 18½ cents, 20 cents, 21 cents, 22½ cents, 24 cents, 25 cents, and so on, a place is made for him and an occupation mapped out. In working on the hide alone there are nine positions at eight different rates of pay. A 20-cent man pulls off the tail, a 22½-cent man pounds off another part where the hide separates readily, and the knife of the 40-cent man cuts a different texture and has a different 'fee' from that of the 50-cent man. Skill has become specialized to fit the anatomy.

"In this way, in a gang of 230 men killing 105 cattle an hour there are but 11 men paid 50 cents an hour, 3 men paid 45 cents, while the number getting 20 cents and over is 86, and the number getting under 20 cents is 144."(*)

The table on preceding page shows a list of occupations in 1903-4 in Chicago packing houses, with the number of men in each occupation for a gang of 230 men, their rates of pay, and their schedule of output.

In the minor branches of the slaughtering industry the division of labor is equally minute. Thus, among the beef boners there are as many as 25 occupations enumerated in the union wage scales, the highest paid receiving not more than 30 cents per hour. The sausage-makers comprise 13 different occupations, and in the dry-salt department there are from 10 to 14 different occupations.

Besides the elimination of apprentice-

ship a notable effect of these industrial changes, resulting from the extensive use of machinery and the subdivision of labor processes, has been the constant obliteration of trade boundaries and demarcations.

Formerly the peculiar tools employed in a trade and the material worked up by the artisan were the principal criteria for designating the limits of a trade or craft. Under modern conditions, however, neither the tool nor the material affected nor the article produced can be said to distinguish one occupation from another. Occupations have been multiplied so rapidly and the gradations of skill and workmanship have become so numerous and imperceptible that it is frequently exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to specify the distinguishing marks and characteristics which separate one group of workers from another. In a few trades, principally in the building trades and others which have not yet been materially affected by machinery and mechanical processes, tools peculiar to the trade continue to form the basis of craft demarcation. The bricklayers and masons, who have been comparatively free from the invasions of mechanical processes, still adhere to the principle that every workman using a flat trowel, whether setting masonry or laying bricks or plastering walls, is within the jurisdiction of their craft.(†)

The plumbers likewise seek to uphold the principle that tools designate the craft, (||) while the trade rules of the sheet-metal workers and the boiler makers and iron ship builders prohibit laborers and helpers working with them from using the tools peculiar to their occupation.

(Continued in February Number.)

*Commons, Trade Unionism and Labor Problems, p. 224.

†The officers of the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union are endeavoring to discourage this principle. Thus, the secretary in his Fortieth Annual Report (1905) stated:

"No organization of workmen that we know of has any hereditary or patent rights to the use of the chisel, point or pean-hammer. These belong to the stone masons' kit of tools, as well as to that of the stonecutter. * * * The one thing required, owing to conditions that exist in this country, is simply that the stone mason shall confine his use of these tools to the class or grade of work that properly comes within his province, and which has been conceded and defined as coming under the head of stone masonry. * * * The whole matter is simply a question of trade jurisdiction of certain work. This being adjusted, What does it matter, we ask, as to what tools either workman uses, so long * * * as each confines himself to his own classification of work?"—The Bricklayer and Mason, February, 1906, p. 4.

||Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters' Official Journal, October, 1902, p. 25.

INJUNCTION.

An injunction that has been applied for by the Brocton (Mass.) Allied Printing Trades Council to restrain the Emerson Shoe Company, of Rockland, from distributing 130,000 copies of a Fall catalogue, styled "Honest as the Day Is Long," is the first case of the kind ever brought in the United States. The application alleges that the Emerson Company and the Ewell-Cooper Printing Company conspired to defraud the plaintiff, and, for the purpose of deceiving

the public, represented in the catalogues that they were printed in a union shop.

The plaintiffs allege that the representatives of the Emerson Company gave the Homestead Printing Company, a union shop, an order for printing on one side of a card, requesting that the union label be used; that these cards were then taken to the Ewell-Cooper Company, a non-union shop, where other printing was placed upon the cards, and 24 pages inserted, the cards being used for covers.

CORRESPONDENCE

A LETTER FROM ABROAD.

MR. E. R. WYLIE,
Springfield, Ill., U. S. A.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:

I was very much pleased to receive your very interesting letter of November 22d and the copy of THE WORKER. It will give me great pleasure to correspond with you, and I have no doubt that the same will be to our mutual advantage. I am an Armature Winder and am employed in the Car Works of the Glasgow Corporation Tramways. Your Brotherhood certainly seems to have us skinned in the matter of numbers, but I am not so sure that that is the case about the wages. You must remember that living is very much cheaper here than on your side. The Armature Winders here have top pay of all the branches of the Engineering Trades in this country and are likely to have more in the near future. There seems to be a great many points of difference between your Brotherhood and our Union:—we are practically confined to Wiremen and Winders and the Telephone men have a Union of their own. There is such a lot of silly snob-bishness among men on this side that it takes years to break down and from which, I suppose, your men are entirely free. The Winder here thinks he is a better man than the Wireman, the Wireman thinks he is better than the Telephone man and the Telephone man thinks he is better than the lot! Our Union is as much a Friendly Society as a Trade Union; while yours, I see, is purely a fighting concern. We pay 10d (20 cents) per week, and receive when out of work 12/ (\$3.00), when sick 10/ (\$2.50), in case of accident 10/ and legal costs and at death £10 (\$50.00).

A boom in trade is on just now and there is hardly a man in the country who cannot find work. Besides the above we also have a levy for Labour representation in Parliament and Town Councils, etc., and, as probably you know, the combined Trade Unions of this country with more than one and a half millions of members sent fifty-four members to Parliament at the election last year. At next election there will hardly be a seat out of the 670 that will not be contested by a Labour candidate. You are 20 years behind us in this little matter, and I bet you that in 10 years more we will control the legislation of Britain.

Your Official Journal was very interesting indeed and I am sending you this week the November and December numbers of our "Eltradion." I notice that your annual report is issued about now and I would be very much obliged if you could send me a copy. Ours will not be issued till March next when I will send it to you. I need hardly say that any questions you may wish to ask me I shall be very pleased to answer. I am,

Yours fraternally,
ROBT. FERGUSON,
Branch Secretary.

Glasgow, Scot.

Local Union No. 1

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

It will no doubt be disappointing to many readers of the ELECTRICAL WORKER to learn that the office of Press Secretary, which Brother Peebles, "Baldy," held so long and well, has been filled by your humble servant; but such was the action of Local Union No. 1, last election, December 18th.

Baldy's letters have been considered among the good things of this excellent publication.

No. 1 has decided to move again. Their new headquarters will be at 1310 Franklin avenue. We expect to do better in a hall which is clean and well ventilated. It is almost impossible to do business in a hall full of tobacco smoke and bad air.

The doctors tell us that all living and sleeping apartments should contain at least four hundred (400) cubic feet of air space for each occupant. Now how in the name of common sense do you expect your "think-tank" to work right in a room giving you 100 cubic feet, or less, to say nothing of the fumes of half a hundred choice stogies, and as many cigarettes. No wonder you think the chairman crazy; and ridicule the constitution, when your lungs are full of air which has been used two or three times before you get it.

Brothers, if you are holding your meetings in a dirty, poorly ventilated hall—get out. Better hire some vacant lot, or a sow shed. A brother over there in the corner says that open air meetings wouldn't do, on account of the proceedings being made public. My answer is: better for us, if they get the news first-hand, than to wait until next morning

after it has been twisted around to suit the "stool-pigeon's" purpose.

I can't say much about the new officers, as they are not installed until January 2d, but indications point to their being O. K.

The "nut" that No. 1 is trying to crack at present is the Apprentice question, and we hope to see it settled before the New Year has been with us long, or at least improved upon.

Business is good in St. Louis, but there are enough men here to take care of it. In fact, there are some brothers out of work.

Wishing the Brotherhood a happy and prosperous New Year, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
D. A. JONES.

Local Union No. 2.

A WORD TO THE INDIFFERENT MEMBERS.

In Local No. 2, as in every labor organization, there is to be found the indifferent member, the man whose membership in the local is made known only when he becomes sick, or dies, or when because of his indifference, his name is read amongst those of the delinquents. But few in the Local know that he is a brother member. He is never seen in the lodge room, he neither aids nor encourages, by word or work, the officers and members who faithfully bear the burdens that he should help to bear. When sick or trouble comes, he sounds a wail of protest if members do not forsake their duties, put aside all consideration and conveniences, and hasten to place their services and the funds of the Local at his disposal, it may be that he has not cared enough for his membership nor taken sufficient interest in the Local to keep in good standing, but when he becomes sick and doctor bills are to be paid he censures the Local for its unwillingness to disregard the constitution and its own by-laws and pay to him benefits to which because of his own neglect he is not entitled, since he has become a member of the Local many a brother has longed for assistance, for words of comfort and cheer, but this brother was never there to satisfy that longing; what cared he so long as it was (the other fellow). If he pays his dues or so much of them as will keep him within the suspended limit he assumes that he has done his full duty, I would remind such members that the perpetuity of the Local, its usefulness depends upon the practice of fraternity on the part of (not a few) but all the members and a willingness to devote some of our time, our sympathy, and our service to our brothers. Local No. 2 neglects no member, and never will unless he first neglects Local No. 2. Brothers among your resolutions for the New Year, let this one be not the least

that you will arise, and in a spirit of unionism do your duty to your organization and to your God.

HARRY MYERS,
Secretary.

Local Union No. 3

WHEREAS, We mourn the loss of him who, in life, we held dear as a brother and friend, and while we can never more grasp his hand and see his pleasant smile, we humbly submit to Him who has called our brother's spirit to the life beyond the grave; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the sudden removal of John E. Neil from our midst leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply realized by all members of this Local Union; and, be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days, and a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Local and a copy be sent to the family and a copy be sent to the WORKER, for publication.

Signed,
J. W. ARMSTRONG,
CHAS. J. REED,
F. J. SWECK.

Local Union No. 6

WHEREAS, God, in His Divine Wisdom has seen fit to call, from our ranks, our esteemed brother, Chas. J. Fields.

WHEREAS, In his untimely death his family suffered the loss of a loving and devoted brother and this Local one of its most earnest and respected members.

Resolved, That we, the members of Local No. 6, I. B. E. W., do hereby extend our most sincere condolence and heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in this, their hour of deepest sorrow; and,

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, to our official Journal, and "Organized Labor" for publication and that a copy be spread upon the regular minutes of this Local.

B. G. CHRISTIE,
E. B. BURCHARD,
A. E. YOELL.

Local Union No. 9.

CHICAGO, December 31, 1906.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

We wish to thank the members of the Electrical Worker's Union No. 9, for the loving kindness and sympathy shown us at the death of our daughter and sister, Hazel F. Roberts.

MRS. S. M. NEFF,
SHERMAN M. NEFF,
EARLE L. ROBERTS.

Local Union No. 14.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Having been elected to fill the too often neglected office of press secretary, I will

try and do my duty and live up to my obligations, although I am not thoroughly acquainted with the conditions as they exist in the immediate vicinity of Pittsburgh. I will try and give you a faint idea of how we are getting along in this old Burg.

Local Union No. 14 has passed through the greatest era of prosperity in the last year, since the time of her institution. She has increased in membership at least fifty per cent. She has also profited by her mistakes, although experience is a dear teacher. We feel that in the future we will be greatly benefitted by our experiences in the past.

When No. 14 was organized the line-men in this district were getting the munificent wage of \$2.15, \$2.35 and \$2.55 for ten hours hard work. At present we are getting from \$2.75 to \$3.25 and have different eight hour jobs in town. Still in the face of such conclusive evidence there are Things! taking the place of line-men in Pittsburgh, who say organization is no good, and are still trying the eighteenth century method of individual advancement. But in the face of all this we are in hopes we will some day be able to show these people so conclusively that they are on the wrong side of the fence. that they will join forces with us and no longer stand between, not only us, but themselves and better conditions. I know if each and every member of No. 14 takes an application blank and tries to get it filled out it will not be very long till we will have to get a new hall to meet in.

Election has come and gone and we feel that we have a very efficient set of officers—headed by that old war horse, H. J. Doherty. If the members will only allow him to confidently rely upon them supporting the dignity of the chair, I feel that we will get along swimmingly in the future.

Thanking you for your kind attention,
I am,

Yours fraternally,
J. A. Groves,
Press Secretary.

Oakdale, Pa., Dec. 31, 1906.

Local Union No. 21.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Resolution adopted by Local Union No. 21 I. B. E. W. in memory of Bro. Geo. Zigler.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in his infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst, our beloved Brother, George Zigler; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 21, I. B. E. W. feel keenly the loss sustained by the death of Brother Geo. Zigler; and be it further

Resolved, That the members of Local No. 21, I. B. E. W. extend the sympathy of this organization to the family of our

deceased Brother, that an engrossed copy of these resolutions be presented to the family, that they be spread on the minutes of this meeting, be published in our official journal; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for the period of thirty days, to indicate our profound sorrow sustained by the death of Bro. Geo. Zigler.

Signed,

JAMES MARBE,
JAMES J. BIRMINGHAM,
WM. MACONOUGH,
Committee.

Local Union, No. 27.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Well, as the old year rolled out and the New Year rolled in and a body of new officers being elected and I myself being elected to fill the bench of press secretary, I will try and fill the duties of that office by letting the brothers know that Local No. 27 is still on the map yet and still adding new lights every meeting night, but sorry to say there could be larger attendance to meetings, for the more the merrier.

Well, for the first dump of the box in the New Year the Electrical Brotherhood is going to hold a grand ball on Washington's birthday, February 22, which I am sure will be one of the finest held in the city of which all the brothers are using the best of energy to make it a success and Bro. MacOdrom has been credited with the honor of being floor manager for the occasion.

Work seems to be at a standstill for the present on account of the struggle our sister Locals are having with the Delaware and Atlantic Tel. Co. jurisdiction around Philadelphia and vicinity through the work of Bro. Spellman our worthy secretary organizing No. 515, I am proud to say that they are progressing finely. Honest John Connelly has been elected financial secretary for the 'steenth time. Again success to you John.

We are squeezing the boycott on the United Electric Light harder every day. Well, every little bit helps. The only time that company will look good to the bunch is when they send us a communication that they will employ all Union men, and non-union men need not apply and that will not be a thousand years off either.

Well, as this is my first letter to the WORKER and not being overly anxious to take up ten or fifteen pages in the WORKER with my letter, I trust the editor will find space enough for what I have said, but before closing I would like to impress upon the minds of all the brothers in Balto, that not to forget to attend the ball, for everything will be done in Union style.

Well, here is where I short circuit and close. Success to all brothers. I remain,

Fraternally,

WM. H. GREEN (Sharkey),
Baltimore, Md.

P. S.—Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Archie A. McGillivory, please write me for interesting news.

If Rosser Samuels should see this, please write me. When last seen he was working in Altoona, Pa. I have news.

WM. H. GREEN,
640 W. Fayette st.,
Baltimore, Md.

Local Union No. 37.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Brothers, just a few words before I change jobs with Brother Rock. We are starting the new year and for God Sake, let us start it off like men, forget the past if it had any dark clouds, and learn to give your fellow man the glad hand if he has not done the right thing in the past, help him in the future. Remember that there is none of us perfect and there is lots of room for improvements on every one of us. Don't go wrong because the other fellow done so. Show a good example to the men outside of our local and it won't be very long before they will be brothers. Attend meetings regular, help the officers in doing your work for you remember it is your work they are doing, and not their own. They have as much use for their spare time as you have, so please attend meetings. Watch the per capita sheet, see that you are in good standing in headquarters and don't have any kick coming when you get sick or any other trouble, for we are going to do business as it ought to be done and will show no favors to anyone. We have our sick benefit on a gain and you won't get any if you are not entitled to it. What you will get in the future from 37 will be fair honest treatment, so it is up to you to be in line for it. There will be no presents given away this year, the poor goat is still very busy and no rest in sight they are coming in from the tall timbers to have a ride every meeting night. Without very much pressure we have a few home guards that will wake up with a bump if they are not careful, and get your weather eyes open before you get bumped to hard. Look out for the dutchman next month! Your humble servant,

D. M. MURPHY.

Hartford, Conn., Dec. 31, 1906.

Local Union No. 39

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Dear Sir and Brothers, one and all. I desire to state that conditions in this city are generally good excepting the Cleveland Electric Railway. It is simply no

good. They are working men for \$1.75 and \$2.00 per day of ten hours and working Italian guineas on poles. We have two union men in charge of gangs there, one of whom is boss of the guineas. I would like to mention his name but at present it would not do. The new Street Railway is hiring all union men and paying good wages. Brothers Scott and Sheehan are working for the new company.

Our city electrician, Jack Dunn, is a well known friend of the I. B. E. W. for a life time. As one of its founders he was elected Grand Vice President at the Chicago Convention of the "National" in November, 1892, and was a member of that same board with the father of our organization, Henry Miller.

We are arranging for a grand ball to be given in February that will eclipse even the glory of that of '99. Do you remember it?

Brother George Gleason has left Cleveland and is running a gang in Syracuse, N. Y. Brother Gilmore, one of the old timers will open up a saloon tomorrow. Good luck to you Bro. Gilmore.

Our old friend Ed. Chapman is building an electric line out of South Bend, Ind., to Michigan City.

I send my best wishes to 21, Philadelphia, also to Uniontown, hoping they will win out.

I am heartily sorry to have to relate that our ever faithful and able brother Frank Sullivan, laid his dear old mother in her last resting place about one week ago. My personal sympathy goes out to him in his sorrow.

On a point of information I would like to know the whereabouts of Brother Vall Chisolm of Greater New York. My address is 304 Lakeside Ave. N. W., Cleveland, Ohio. Brothers, there is no trouble on in this city at present. Brother John Campbell, our business agent, is working hard for the interest of our Local, as is also Brother McDonald, business agent of Local No. 38. I would like very much to know where Brother Henry Hatt is at present, also Brothers Burt Foss, "Big" Jim McCarthy, "Little" Paddy Carlin. Wake up, dear brothers. James Riley, Dallas, Texas, I would like to hear from you. Best wishes to Brother Kellinan, Altoona and Brother Smith.

Wishing one and all a merry Christmas and a prosperous New Year.

This is from your old friend "Huck."

H. H. HICKS,

At Home, 39.

Local Union No. 39.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

I herewith submit a list of newly elected officers and advise briefly what No. 39 is doing.

President, P. Campbell; vice-president,

H. Davidson; recording secretary, E. L. Lane; financial secretary and business agent, J. A. Campbell; treasurer, Richard Murphy; 1st inspector, K. H. Hinkley; 2d inspector, H. Hoover; foreman, Jos. E. Roach; trustee, long term, W. J. Brown; press secretary, H. Davidson; executive board, J. L. Ringer, E. Rankin, R. Murphy and H. Davidson.

Our annual ball is held on February 14th, and every effort is made to have the usual success as two tickets will be taken by each member. Look for an account of it in the March WORKER. We are prosperous as usual here this winter and all brothers are working.

With best wishes for a happy New Year I am,

Fraternally,

HARRY DAVIDSON,

Press Secretary.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 30, 1906.

Local Union No. 42

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Resolutions adopted by Local No. 42, of Utica, N. Y., on the death of one of its members, James E. Roberts.

Brother Roberts passed away, December 8, 1906, 1:00 a. m., after a brief illness.

The brother has been a member for some time, having been initiated September 4, 1903, and has shown himself to be a true worker for the cause. Well liked by his fellow workmen and all who knew him.

WHEREAS, God, the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, has been pleased to call from our midst our esteemed friend and brother, James Roberts.

WHEREAS, In his untimely death his family suffered the loss of a loving and devoted son and brother, and this Local one of its most earnest and respected members.

Resolved, That we, the members of Local No. 42, I. B. E. W., do hereby extend our most sincere condolence and heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in this hour of deepest sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of thirty days as a token of respect for our deceased brother, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to our official Journal for publication, a copy be sent to the family, and that another copy be spread upon our regular minutes of this Local.

W. A. HICKS,

JOHN MAIER,

SIDNEY VAN ALLEN,

Committee.

Utica, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1906.

Local Union No. 43.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

No, our number is not 23, but 43. We had just one letter in the worker last year and I thought we should at least have one this year, so I have started early. We are still "pounding it out" as Bro. Earl (The Genius) says, and all the boys are working at present, we have had a very good year, and the prospects look bright for the future. Bros. Thomas Gill and Earl Kinney have taken out traveling cards and left for the Golden Gate City, also Bro. Louis Weaver (Bill Rye) has left us some time ago for the more strenuous west, Seattle, I believe. Give them the glad mitt brothers, they are good union men. We wish them success.

We had election of officers last Friday evening for the coming term and your humble servant was re-elected for the third term to wield the gavel, they are as follows:

President, Geo. H. Errengy, 306 Burt St.; Vice-President, Theron A. Ames; Treasurer, Silas D. Younglove; Financial Secretary, Frank Wallace; Recording Secretary, Fred A. Axtman; Press Secretary, Geo. H. Errengy.

I hope the brothers will attend our meetings and show as much interest as possible.

I understand Local No. 6, of San Francisco is disregarding the clause in the constitution in regard to examination of members who have been in the Brotherhood over three years on account of present agreement with contractors associations. They must have a combination wireman, contractors association out there and not a bona-fide Brotherhood local. I don't think it is right to stack members up for years, especially as I have been informed there is work there for years to come. Its but a short time ago that the labor organizations of this country were sending donations to the stricken city and local No. 43 donated directly and through our Trades Assembly and also through our Chambers of Commerce is this gratitude. Local No. 43 don't take any back slat in the Brotherhood as far as conditions are concerned for any local. With best wishes for a prosperous new year to the I. B. E. W. I will close hoping you will pardon this offense. I remain

Fraternally yours,

GEO. H. ERREUGY.

Syracuse, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1907.

Local Union No. 49.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in his infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our esteemed brother, Otto Altschule, and

WHEREAS, We deeply mourn the loss of one, while in life was held dear as a brother and friend, and while we can

never more clasp his hand and see his pleasant smile in life, we bow in submission to him who has called our Brothers spirit beyond the grave; therefore be it

Resolved, That we deeply regret the untimely death of our brother, and extend to the relatives our deepest sympathy, and assure them that while they mourn the loss of a dear one we mourn the loss of a worthy brother and co-worker; be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this local, a copy be forwarded to his wife, and a copy sent to our official journal for publication.

WM. HICKEY,
M. J. DOYLE,
THOS. MCCAFFREY,
Committee.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 29, 1906.

Local Union No. 54.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

With this, our first letter from No. 54 for 1907, we will give you a little inside information as to what we are doing in and about Columbus.

We have had fair success all around in 1906, and have added quite a number of new members to our list and with the adoption of the attendance cards are bringing the brothers out more frequently.

The new officers elected on the 27th inst. have pledged themselves to try and make 1907 the best on record. How can this be done, you ask? By giving the officers your support and by regular attendance!

Come up and state your ideas to the Local, you may have a better one than someone else, and above all things do not think that any one or two are trying to run things; put in your oar and have an understanding. Then there will be no reason why it should not be as we certainly need success in this section, under certain existing conditions which can only be remedied by getting them all in and then keeping our business within the Local.

We expect to benefit greatly by the district council in the future.

Bro. Jack Pilger having just returned from Cleveland as a delegate to that body and in his report to the Local gave some interesting talks on the proceedings.

Work here is not very brisk, although all of the old reliables are working.

The following are the officers elected for the coming term:

President, Geo. Conrad; vice-president, J. Gardner; financial secretary, D. Hagarty; recording secretary, C. Johnson; treas-

urer, J. Buckland; 1st inspector, Otto Tepps; second inspector, E. Worthington; foreman, W. Dillta; trustee, W. Tittler, 18 months; executive committee, J. Pilger, A. Larrison, J. Gardner.

Wishing all Locals success, especially Nos. 151, 283 and 6.

Yours truly,

G. C. ASHBAUGH,

Press Secretary.

Columbus, O., Dec. 31, 1906.

Local Union No. 55.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As I have been elected Press Secretary of No. 55 I would like to use a little space in the Worker so the brothers may know No. 55 is not down and out, altho we have not had a letter in the Worker for I don't know when.

1906 is past and we did not do as well as we might of but we intend to make up for it in 1907. We have installed our new officers and they are as good men as ever held a chair, and from them, with our help, we expect to accomplish great results.

Work here is very quiet, as it has been in the past but the indication is that we will have lots of it in the spring.

We are going to have a big social time here the first part of February and if any of the brothers are in this neck of the woods they want to come and join us as it is going to be the beginning of efforts to get down to biz, by which we intend to have every electrical worker in Des Moines in our local. With good luck and best wishes to all, I am,

Faternally yours,

A. H. BOOTH,

Press Sec. No. 55.

P. S.—If Brother W. R. Mongerson or any brother who knows the whereabouts of the above sees this, please notify me.

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 5, 1907.

Local Union No. 57.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Happy New Year to all members of I. B. E. W., as Local No. 57 and the Inter Mountain district in general is seldom heard from through your pages I will with your permission try to get a letter in your next issue of the Worker. Local No. 57 at our last meeting Dec. 27, elected new officers and with one exception perhaps your humble servant, Local No. 57 has a bunch of officers elect, whom in the future as well as in the past do their duty and work hard for the interest of Local No. 57 and the I. B. E. W. at large.

The Inter Mountain D. C. will meet in convention Feb. 4th, 1907, in Salt Lake City. Local No. 57 has made arrangements for Hall. There will be matters of utmost importance for D. C. to handle at that time, inasmuch as one agreement

with the R. M. B. Tel. Co. has expired now, and two more agreements with the same company will expire on May 1, 1907. Therefore all locals afflicted with this D. C. should consider, what will be best for this district in general, taken a broad view of all matters that may confront us. Do not forget the clause in constitution which reads no company can be unfair in one place and fair in another, unless, of course in case of a previous agreement signed which holds the right-of-way, so brothers it is not any individual local that will be concerned, but the district as a whole and remember that this D. C. will be in a large measure held responsible for the making or breaking of this district. At the present time I am proud to say the Inter Mountain district is second to none in the Brotherhood, at least in the outside electrical workers branch of the trade while it is true that in some parts of this district the inside men have been neglected or perhaps neglected themselves as it is hard for any local or organization to get something for men that does not want anything or have not the moral courage to stand with their fellow man. For the last two years, during the life of our agreements in this district things have not always been as lovely as you may think. We have had some sore trials in all locals concerned. Members have been discriminated against singularly and collectively for no other reason than to try us, and see if the could not make us jump the braces and have what would be turned according to constitution alleged strikes, but realizing that the eyes of all Bell Tel. Co., as well as others where upon us, to see if we were to be trusted, whether or not we would keep signed agreements, realizing all this and thanks to the Bros. at large we have in certain instances kept the peace at all hazards although it was going against the grain of human nature your humble servant included to do so at times, but it has been done and this little district among it. The hills and dales has proven that the I. B. E. W. can and is to be trusted, have proved that when the official signature of the I. B. is placed on an agreement, that agreement is held sacred, although it may be broken by the company every day. We, the I. B. E. W., refuse to break our part of it. We have proved further that the I. B. E. W. as a labor organization has advanced to a stage where we have jurisdiction and control of our members and that no one man or bunch of men can put any job on the burn on a moments notice, this can not be denied, and I trust and hope that this district will always keep its record clear and when the time comes which it certainly will before many more months, to better conditions of the electrical workers in this district, then show the corporations that they are dealing

with men and union men, stanch and true, ask what you want and what you deem your rights and stand by them and let nothing on earth waver you if this be done, victory is ours, and the Inter Mountain district will boom up as a bright shining star on the horizon of the I. B. E. W. and organized labor at large. Now just a few words regarding an ordinance before the city council of Salt Lake calling for city inspection of all electric wiring and appliances in and outside, calling for 26-inch space between pole pins, 4-foot clearance between high and low tension wires. Local No. 57 is working hard to have this passed and by the time this reaches the readers it will I hope be passed and if so it will beat any ordinance of its kind in the U. S. and I would be pleased to mail a copy to any local union wishing one. Your fraternally,

L. LYNN.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Dec. 28, 1906.

Local Union No. 79

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As it has been sometime since there has been a letter in the WORKER from No. 79, I will write a few lines to let the I. B. know that we are alive and doing business. We have about one hundred and forty members in good standing and about all of them working, and hardly any working around here without a ticket, which isn't so bad.

We are expecting more work from both telephone companies during the coming year. All Unions and Trade Assemblies here are agitating the question of municipal lighting at present, as the old system is obsolete and out of date and we hope we will get the municipal as we want to have card men working for the light as the present company does not pay the scale and are N. G. as their work shows, it being about the poorest line work in this part of the country.

At our last meeting in December the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, J. Fitzgerald; vice-president, G. Columbus; recording secretary, F. Bennett; financial secretary, J. W. Hillman; press secretary, V. Shipman; treasurer, J. Walsh; foreman, W. Tuller; 1st inspector, P. Donavan; 2d inspector, V. Shipman; 18 months trustee, J. Allen; 12 months trustee, W. Gilmore.

One fact worthy of mention at this election is that this is the fourth time that Bro. J. W. Hillman has been elected by unanimous vote for financial secretary. Pretty good for "Hilly." We certainly appreciate the painstaking and careful method of business which our brother shows in his office.

Under discussion of practical electrical subjects we are having some interesting talks by the brothers at our regular meetings. It is a good subject too; as it

creates interest in the meetings and educates the brothers, as none of us are so far advanced but that we could learn more.

But now, one more word to the members of the I. B.: Stick to your colors, don't belong to the Union just because you have to to hold your job; belong on general principles, for the sake of humanity and yourself and your fellow workmen. Keep your dues paid up, attend the meetings and help the thing along, for in Union there is strength and that is what we want.

Yours fraternally,

VERNON SHIPMAN,

Press Secretary.

Syracuse, N. Y.

Local Union No. 83

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Having been appointed press secretary of Local No. 83, I. B. E. W., and while I enjoy the honor bestowed upon me, I will endeavor to fulfill my duties to the best of my ability. Having had election of officers at our last regular meeting, the following officers were elected:

President, Frank Constantine; vice-president, Wm. Schneider; financial secretary, Wm. Brazell, 318 State st.; recording secretary, A. L. McGauley, 218 State st.; treasurer, W. G. Leahy; foreman, R. H. Rolson; 1st inspector, John J. Lueck; 2d inspector, Adolph Moser; trustee, Wm. Moore; press secretary, John J. Lueck.

Local No. 83 has its headquarters at 318 State st., and all members wishing to make a call at any time can do so.

The cable splicers have withdrawn from Local No. 83 and organized for themselves with a number of 20 charter members and expect to number about 30 by the first of the year. Local No. 83 wishes them a grand success.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN J. LUECK,

Press Secretary.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 30, 1906.

Local Union No. 87.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Having been duly elected Press Secretary of Local 87, at our last regular meeting and fearing to incur their wrath I concluded to hurry on a letter in the rough and sincerely hope that it will be accepted by our readers with the same spirit with which it was written. Some two weeks ago I received a communication from general office for an appeal to our members for an assessment or a donation from the various local unions throughout the brotherhood to strengthen or build up a great treasury for our brotherhood, as I have just received a copy of the Grand Secretary and Treasurers report ending Oct. 31, I concluded to

express my views through the WORKER, and beg leave to say that the best system or method to build up our finance is to reduce some of the unnecessary expense of our brotherhood, while the constitution clearly states that the district council fund should be used for organizing and defence purposes, we find in their report that their has been spent more than \$10,000 for organizing purposes out of the general fund. I do not remember any place in our constitution where it states that our Grand Executive Board should be placed under salary, which is quite an item in the Secretary's report, and also taken out of the general fund, while it was the request of the delegates at our last convention that organizers be sent to certain district, it was understood by most delegates that I came in contact with that they would be withdrawn soon, as our district council went into effect and we find in our December issue that there are at present, four organizers under salary, there is no doubt in my mind, but what those organizers have been selected with care and judgment and have done good work, but viewed from any angle and in accordance with our constitution, it does not seem fair that a few districts shall be built up out of the funds of the brotherhood and others left to fight their own battles, and then appeal to them for financial aid, in regard to our Grand Executive Board, there is no doubt but they have also earned every cent they received and possibly saved our brotherhood thousands of dollars by their most capable service, but I maintain that the district councils or local unions in whose service they were working should be made pay for their expense. Another bill of expense that should be eliminated, but would have to be done by a referendum vote, the traveling expense of our Grand Vice-President, which as a rule is far more than their salary, I maintain that place of duty should be at the general office and attend to their duty by correspondence and also relieve the Grand Secretary of some of his work which has been doubled since our last convention, and should any local union or district councils become involved in any difficulty that could not be attended to by correspondence have said local unions or district councils pay the toll. It is very remarkable how very generous and sympathetic we are particularly when we are handling other peoples money. Another question that should be attended to is the loaning on any money to any district council or local union without the proper security it would be far better to give money to local union that to leave ourselves open for criticism by the enemies of our brotherhood. It is never difficult to get new recruits to join the I. B. E. W., but those men that have formerly been members and can point out our errors

and criticise our business methods in the past that block the progress of our brotherhood. Fraternally yours,

DAN RYAN.

Local Union No. 92.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Work around these parts are rather dull and the prospects are it will continue so until the robins nest again. Very few traveling linemen have been through these parts of late and it shows their good sense, but whenever they do come, we always try and make it as pleasant for them as possible.

On account of a fire in the building in which our meeting hall is located we have been deprived of our regular place of meeting and temporary quarters were provided, but we hope very soon to be back at our old stand.

Some very good work has been done in a postal gang by brother Quinlin of Syracuse as he landed four of them and they are now members of local No. 92. It shows great credit on the part of our brother and demonstrates very clearly what a member can do if he only tries. Brother Gardin was interested in the deal and was the means of bringing it to a point of success.

Brothers, we should at all times be alert to the fact that it only takes a little common sense argument to bring many a good man into the fold of the greatest cause on earth and a man that is a union man at heart and from principle and knows that he is in the right is the one who can do more to bringing in new members than one who is a radical wind jammer, talks a good deal, but does not say much.

Last meeting night was our regular election of officers and brother John Hale was selected as business agent and when in these parts it would stand you in hand to look him over because if you don't he will sure be after you.

H. S. BROWN.

Hemell, N. Y.

Local Union No. 96.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Local 95 elected their officers last night. Although it was very stormy, there was a good attendance, and we just barely got through in time to say we elected officers in 1906. Work is not rushing here, but the most of the unfair firms are still advertising for men, but it because they are not satisfied with the men they have. Most of the brothers are working the most of the time, but quite a few are out of town. We have not made any settlement with any of the following firms:

Page Electric Co., Delta Electric Co., G. F. Brigham, Worcester Electric Contract Co., Peter V. LaTuer, and Plummer, Ham & Richardson.

We expect good work from our newly elected officers:

President, Paul Hagberg; Vice-President, H. H. McDonah; Recording Secretary, Geo. H. Miller; Financial Secretary, S. A. Strout; Inspectors, F. S. Viney; C. H. Bertel; Forman, D. G. Monahan; Trustees, H. S. Goodwin, Chas. H. Bertel and Paul Hagberg.

Worcester, Mass., Jan. 1, 1907.

Local Union No. 100.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Florida's 100 sends her best wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year to every member of our Brotherhood.

To the scabs, traitors and curs who caused trouble and suffering to the mothers, sisters, wives and children of so many Union men, may your consciences smite you at least one hour of each of the coming 365 days. We still have some traitor and spy in every Local? and they are poorly paid too.

Conditions are still the same with very little work in sight, and would advise all traveling brothers to give the entire south a wide berth. Do not be misled by our balmy sunny weather for heat and hunger are not the friends you desire. You had best stay at home by your own fireside. Fair warning. Come if you will but if things go wrong, don't knock the south. I would again call attention to the fact that the strike breakers and scabs are seeking admission to our Locals. They have the most reasonable excuses. Sickness, hunger, debt, and they were told it was all over, and the Locals were never run right; they always believed in Unionism. Oh, yes, a Union of interests whereby they could better their own individual aims. Investigate every candidate thoroughly because, as the man from the Green Isle says: "If you wasn't wid us, why you was agin us," and if they were agin us then, who knows but they would go against us again. One thing certain, we have got along without them when we needed help, so let us do without them forever! We may forgive—let us never forget. Would again say that wherever our brothers are let them work for the best interest of the employer, show to them it pays to have men who are together, and will say that the employer can never defeat us in a just cause were it not for so many of our weak kneed supposed Union men. We honestly believe the employers would rather have a body of Union men, were it not for the greedy stockholders who want a dividend whether its paid in profits on their investment or in the blood of their workmen.

To every lineman or wireman, keep your card paid up, have it with you at all times. Be ever ready to defend a card man. Shun all scabs and traitors. Don't

agitate trouble or look for it, it comes soon enough. Be sure that what you do is done right. Attend yur meetings, pay your dues, mind your own business and keep your card and this spring you can go to the sea shore.

Sorry, but can't tell the names of the snow birds who passed through and they are still passing. Those who had tickets were treated right. Would say again, watch out. Open shop in the south and you know what goes with it. 19 degrees above Zero, and no overcoat. Cold for Florida—it frozen.

CARD.

Local Union No. 101

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Since last heard from we have got together and given a grand ball, which took place on December 22, and as this letter leaves me everything points to grand success. Everything is very quiet here, the Light Company has laid off some men and the Telephone Company is still causing us trouble, but it seems to me that our floating brothers don't care to find out what conditions we are in here before they come or I think if they did they would not come this way. The Bell would be glad to replace some of the old men and I hope that all brothers will take notice of this article of constitution and give our brothers a chance. We are having a nomination of officers and it will be one of the hardest fought ones in some time, as we have some good men on the ticket.

Wishing all brothers a merry Christmas and happy New Year. I remain,

Fraternally yours,

F. J. GREINER,

Business Agent.

Only a Lineman.

He is only a linemen, the people say,
As they pass him by, or give him the way:
For his tools, with their rattle and bang,
Strike many ears with unpleasant clang.
His dress is not tidy—face dose tan!

But note—he walks like a man.
Not ashamed of friends—not afraid of foes,
When to his work each morn he goes.
Not dreading the danger of death each hour,
His trust and hope in the Unseen Power—
Gives strength to his arm, light to his eye,
He fears not to live; fears not to die.
A scene on the street a few days ago.

With "Only a Lineman" in death laid low.
His "pals" stood by, their heads bent low
and tears falling fast.

Not a word was spoken till he breathed
his last.
They said of their comrade lying cold in
death at their feet:

He was "Only a Lineman, ever tidy and
neat, so they say,
But his heart was big, so they said:
We'll defend his good name now that he's
dead.

And the brotherly love of a gang,
Was renewed by side of their comrade in
clay

Who loved his friends, feared not his foes
And had a big heart for humanity's woes.
For he was "Only a Lineman" so they say.
—By Dutch Blair.

Local Union No. 103

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

The question of Municipal Lighting Plants came up before the Boston Board of Aldermen just previous to the recent city election.

I wish to call the attention of the brothers to some of the beauties of private ownership of public utilities by quoting a portion of a speech delivered by Alderman Frank J. Linehan in support of Municipal Ownership of Lighting Plants.

I am glad to state that his constituents have shown their appreciation of his public services by electing him State Senator, at the polls, in December.

Mr. Chairman: Public Ownership is not a new problem in this country or in any other country, with the exception of Africa, and I believe they have some of it there. Why, one would imagine from what has been said, that Boston is the pioneer in this movement and that if you try it out in Boston the politicians will destroy the enterprise. Before I read a very few, simple, plain facts, Mr. Chairman, I desire to say this, that the bogey man, the bugaboo, the will-o'-the-wisp, the Banshee, that has been held up to frighten men away from public ownership has been that if the city owned the plants the politicians would graft on them, would steal the money, that they would put on so many men who would not work that the efficiency of the enterprise would be destroyed. Well, I came up Washington street the other day and noticed a crowd looking into a hole. I went over to see what was the matter. I thought there was something of interest, and I saw a man there whom I knew. I said, "What is it?" "Why," he said "there is some work going on here." I said, "Who is doing the work?" He said, "The Edison." I said, "What are you doing here?" "Why," he said, "I work here." "What is all this crowd looking at?" "Why," he said, "they are sub-foremen." I said, "How many are there?" He said, "Thirty-one." I said, "How many laborers are there?" He said "Fifteen." (Laughter.) I said, "How many watchmen are there?" He said, "Nine day watchmen." I said, "How many night watchmen?" He said, "Two." I said, "Why don't you fellows go and hide yourselves somewhere, so that people won't be looking at you?" He said, "We have to report here to be counted, at midday." (Laughter.) I have heard of city graft, of city department graft, but there is nothing in any of the city departments that you can conjure up in your mind by any stretch of the imagination or by any flight of fancy that will rival that piece of work. Fifteen laborers employed and thirty-one sub-foremen watching them, and nine day watchmen besides

the thirty-one sub-foremen. (Laughter.) In the middle of the day there were nine day watchmen and at night, when they needed the watchmen, there were only two. If it were not for the fact that the corporations earn so much—no, not “earn,” but collect so much—they could never stand that waste of money, because that is all waste, pure and simple. Every sub-foremen put to work was put to work, I suppose, for some politician who had a vote on the question of public lighting. Now, thirty-one sub-foremen and nine day watchmen represent forty men who should not be there. It is safe to say that the average pay they get is \$2 a day. There is \$80 a day paid for sub-foremen and watchmen on one small job—\$80 a day taken out of the pockets of the consumers of electric light, and no return for it. I tell you, Mr. Chairman, that that sort of business does more to pull down Boston, make her a small city and prevent her from being bigger, better and busier, than anything I know of. They take the young men who ought to be ambitious, who ought to strike out and earn something and make a name for themselves in business, and put them to work on a corporation job at \$2 a day. They let them loaf on the streets and squander their time. That only leads to drink, and drink leads to other things. Mr. Chairman, I am one of those who believe that good, healthy employment keeps men out of unhealthy enjoyment. I am against a system that permits the Edison people to put onto one of their jobs forty superfluous men in order that they may be protected by the men who place them there against people whose servants we are. Mr. Chairman, this shows in a very striking manner how the people's money is used to debauch the voters, and the people's representatives to prevent the enactment of legislation in the interests of the people.

Such conditions exist in all large cities where public utilities are controlled by corporations, whereas one of the largest Municipal Electric Plants in the country, Detroit, Mich., is I am informed on excellent authority, practically free from political influence.

If such results can be attained there, are we willing to acknowledge that we do not possess the necessary virtue or intelligence to follow the example of the people of Detroit?

Sincerely,
L. W. E. KIMBALL.

Local Union No. 114

TO THE SECRETARIES OF ALL TRADES AND LABOUR BODIES—GREETING.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—At the recent session of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, held at Victoria, B. C., a resolution was unanimously carried,

based upon the strong recommendation of the Solicitor of the Congress, in favor of taking to the Privy Council, if necessary, the case of The Metallic Roofing Co. of Canada v. Local Union No. 30, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, Toronto.

THE FACTS:

The Company, after inviting the Local Union to discuss an agreement, refused to sign the one arrived at by mutual concessions, and which was signed by all the other Sheet Metal Employers of Toronto.

The men thereupon determined to strike and the Company's own men joined in this decision. The International endorsed the strike.

Later on, out of courtesy to the employers who had signed the agreement, notices were sent to these later, that after a certain date, their men did not intend to handle the Company's goods.

Notwithstanding their fairness and courtesy, the following judgment has been given against the men:

1. A verdict for \$7,500.00 and costs against,—

(a) All the members of the Local.

(b) All the members of the International in Canada and in the United States.

(c) The funds of the Local.

(d) The funds of the International.

2. A long-winded injunction.

The points that affect every union and every union man are:

1. The Court decided that the resolution to strike was COERCION of the members of the union employed by the Company, although these employees voted in favor of the strike.

2. That the letters to the other employers with whom the men had agreements, and which were sent out of courtesy, constituted INTIMIDATION.

3. The International was held liable for endorsing the strike and paying strike benefits.

THE RESULT.

If your local should determine to strike today, this decision, which would be followed all through Canada, would mean that any employer affected, could get a judgment against your union and its members and put a bailiff into your house immediately.

To protect our right to strike, we are going to the Privy Council with this case.

WANTED.

The Congress has no power to impose a tax. It can only request and strongly urge every union to help by a contribution.

This must be done AT ONCE if at all.

Send your contributions to the undersigned who will acknowledge them, and a

full list of contributors and the amount of their contributions will be presented to our next convention at Winnipeg.

Local Unions are requested to secure the endorsement of their head bodies for this contribution, and to ask their Internationals to render assistance.

P. M. DRAPER,

P. O. Box 1017,
Ottawa, Ont.

P. S.—The appeal will be under the personal supervision of the Solicitor of the Congress.

Local Union, No. 144.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Well, as it is time for me to take my pencil in hand again and let you know No. 144 still exists and still hanging out in the strike with the Missouri and Kansas Bell good and strong, but I think things look very favorable as the Bell has notified a lot of the scabs that they would be laid off the first of the year, and they have got things in rather a bad shape here.

Local No. 482 is going to send in their charter and transfer to No. 144 and all the contractors have agreed to sign up with the Union which I think will make things look better here.

We have had election of officers, so will give you a list of them below to help the members of No. 144 that are out of town and other brothers happening this way:

President, E. S. Crippen, 525 St. Francis ave.; vice-president, D. E. Taylor, 1205 Leweling ave.; recording secretary, D. L. Roberts; financial secretary, A. H. Skinner, 501 E. Douglas ave.; treasurer, A. M. Evans, 728 N. Waco ave.; 1st inspector, W. I. Boulton; 2d inspector, C. B. Boulton; foreman, R. B. Moore; business agent, F. M. Arterburn, 838 N. Market st.; press and strike secretary, Jack Shey.

Our hall is now located on third floor of 106 E. First st.

Yours fraternally,

W. I. BOULTON,
Press Secretary.

Wichita, Kan., Dec. 31, 1906.

Local Union No. 148

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

I have not seen anything in the WORKER from No. 148 so, as I will be around here for awhile I will take it on myself and do the best I can and I will inform you that No. 148 is still doing business at the same old stand, and we are taking in a new member once in a while just enough to keep the goat from getting lonesome. We have a few of our brothers blow in here now and then and they seem to catch on either with the C. & P. Tel. Co., or with Bro. Edward Bashford. He is stringing a high ten-

sion cable in Alexandria, Va. We had quite a bunch of hikers from Local No. 14 last week, and they all caught on with Bro. Edward Bashford.

As far as I know we had Brothers. Bill Wyles, Jack Goodman and Jim Gunn, better known by our brothers as "Wild Bill," Jack, the tramp and Double Barrel Gun, and there was another fellow named Slim and Charley Cox. Wild Bill and Jack, the tramp, quit on the 21st after working a week and went south for the winter, but we can't blame them, brothers, because they went where the climate suits the clothes.

Well, there is a new light company started up in Alexandria, Va., and they are working about twenty negro would-be linemen. We have been fighting them for all we are worth but without any results. It was a long time before we could hold a conference with him and when we did he said he would not trade his colored gentlemen for white linemen, so we started running opposition with him. We sent a committee down and went around to see all of the Union stores and hotels and told them that this light company was working unfair labor and told them not to take lights from this company, but you know how it is brother. About eight out of every ten took the lights. Well, brothers, if you ever go to Alexandria, Va., do not patronize any of these places because we will put them on the unfair list and will also see that they take the Union sign out of their windows. I remain,

Yours fraternally,

W. S. LYONS,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 159

WHEREAS, It has pleased God in His Infinite Wisdom to take from our midst our worthy brother, William Moran; and,

WHEREAS, We mourn the death of him who in life we held dear as a brother; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days and that one page of our minute book be set aside to record our irreparable loss; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his parents and also that a copy be forwarded for publication in our Official Journal.

F. A. JACKSON,
MATHIAS FELL,
THOS. O'HAERN,
Committee.

Local Union No. 162.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As I have been elected press secretary and as No. 162 has had no report in the WORKER for some time I will ask for space enough for the number anyway.

No. 162 is now in the most promising condition it has ever been in, and we are hoping for and expecting still better times in the near future as an Independent Telephone Co., has a franchise to build an exchange here, and will probably go to work soon after the first of the year can tell you more about it next time. We have a two years contract with them for an 8 hour day, \$3.00 for all linemen and installers, and \$3.50 for cablesplacers, time and one-half for over-time and double time for Sundays and holidays. We hope the other companies will do better by the men too, and make Omaha a good town for wire workers, anyway giving living wages.

On January 22d we will have the first annual ball of Locals Nos. 162 and 22. We are all looking forward with pleasant anticipations for a grand time.

Not many floaters passing through now, but the ones who do come through usually get work either here or at Council Bluffs, Iowa, which is under this jurisdiction of No. 162. But if any hiker in good standing lands here he can get "three and one" whether he works or not.

At our last meeting we elected:

President, Ed. Caldwell; vice president, O. W. Thompson; recording secretary, Bro. Gillen; financial secretary and treasurer, W. C. Gould, elected for one year in June. Labor Temple, Omaha, Neb., is the present address; will give permanent address next month.

A. W. WRIGHT,

Press Secretary.

Box 334, Omaha, Neb.

Local Union No. 183.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As it has been sometime since any communication appeared in the WORKER from Local No. 183, the Local as well as myself concluded it was time we broke the silence, and let the Brotherhood know that we are still in the circle, and that our conditions was never better, either financially or numerically. We are constantly trying to increase our membership and to assist every electrical worker to become a member of one of the finest labor organizations in the world. The time will most assuredly come when our trade and every other trade will be so thoroughly organized that it will be absolutely impossible to transact business without an agreement written to govern both parties in regard to wages and hours to work.

At our last meeting we elected a new set of officers, or rather changed them. Bro. Barr presides in the President's chair and we think he is well qualified for the place. Bro. Mobyes collects the dues, and gives the brothers stamps, and Bro. Rothenberger was elected treasurer. And for the interest of our Brother-

hood, as there are a number of electrical workers we would like to see an organizer here, as we have a great many little towns in our district, all of which have telephone and electric light exchanges, and none of the men are Union men.

In regards to our Grand President's call for a donation for strike benefits will say as there is no clause in our constitution for strike benefits, it would be rather difficult to get each and every member to donate his part, so I think the Grand Executive Board should proceed with an amendment to the constitution to govern strike benefits.

I will close by wishing all brothers a happy New Year.

Yours fraternally,

C. M. MYNHEIR,

Press Secretary.

Lexington, Ky., Dec. 31, 1906.

Local Union No. 213

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Well, brothers, as Local No. 213 has not had a piece in the WORKER for a while back I will try to do the honors.

Well, brothers, No. 213 is still in the ring and butting along as well as can be expected under the circumstances we are working under at present, but never the less we are still taking in new members, one or two each meeting. Last meeting we took in two new members. Some of our members are kind of slow in showing up to meetings, but we get there just the same. We are expecting Bro. F. Didisch here in town to look over the telephone trouble again. The company have a lot of rate here but they cannot make good so they are playing a losing hand all the time paying four rats to do one good man's work. I would like all brothers to pay special attention to the fact that the B. C. Telephone Company is still on the unfair list, notwithstanding some of our brothers coming from back east and down south telling us the trouble is settled for an open shop and so forth and that the head office has no record of our trouble and all this sort of dope, but it don't go. There is quite a few of our traveling brothers coming through here but as soon as they see the condition of the town they keep a going.

Well, I must ring off, but will try and do better next time. Wishing you all a very happy and prosperous New Year, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

GEO. JINKINS,

Recording Secretary.

P. S.—Winnipeg brothers please take note despite reports in your town to the contrary.

Local Union No. 263

I suppose some of the brothers think that Local Union No. 263 of the hard coal fields has gone up in smoke, but not yet, for if there is only a few of us old fixers left, we will stick to the ship. There is not much doing around this man's town just now, most all the boys are working out of town, but we get together once in a while and have a meeting and do what business we can. Our sister town, Sunbury, Pa., has a fine new Local and are doing a nice business, and I do hope that they will try to get every man around there to join and help boost the Local up. Our Recording Secretary, Wm. P. Hall, has left here and has landed in Butte City, Mont. Well, brothers, give him the gland hand if you meet him for he is true blue and just as good a Union man as ever came down the pike. Hello, Wm. H. (Sharkey) Green of Bolto, Md., I am down the pike with the Dutch job.

Well, as tomorrow is Christmas, I wish all good Union men a merry Christmas and a happy New Year and hope we will have a better year in 1907, than the Brotherhood has ever had. I remain,

Fraternally yours,

HARRY T. MORGAN,

President and Secretary.

P. S.—I am not living in Shamokin, Pa., at present, but go there every two or three weeks, so any brother wishing to communicate with me please write to the following address.

HARRY T. MORGAN,

M. & M. Telephone Co.,

Mandata, Pa.

Local Union No. 266.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

We have sad news to tell you. Brother J. Y. Downs was burned to death with a live wire while trying to clear some telephone trouble for the Queen City Co. He got mixed up with 3300 volt current. Bro. Downs' card was No. 65042; age 27; joined Local 266 September 29, 1904. Has been a good loyal member.

Yours truly,

J. C. BULLOCK,

612 E. 11th st.

Local Union No. 272.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As I was elected press secretary at our last meeting, I will not take up much space this time.

Times are very dull here at present, as there is no new work going on.

Bro. Frank Sworer of Fort Worth, Tex., organizer for this district gave the boys of No. 272 a visit last week and as it was not time for our regular meeting, our President had a call meeting, at which nearly all the brothers turned out, and

Bro. Frank gave us some talks on different points which was enjoyed by the boys. Bro. Sworer is doing and has done much good in bringing in lost ones to the I. B. E. W. in his district, so come again, Frank, No. 272 is glad to see you any old time.

The Postal Tel. Co. have been moving their office this past week. They did quite a little work. Their foreman having said he was a card man, gathered all the scabs he could find to do the work. Don't know his name at this writing, but he is out of Dallas, Texas.

The S. W. Tel. Co. are still on the unfair list, and are keeping on hand a few rats; so brothers, look out for them. If they come your route, here are their little names: Roy Reynolds, Frank Oglesby, John Bell, Al Cowen, Clide Cooley, Stanley Reynolds. There are two new ones, and the foreman, that I can't give at this writing, but will get their names in next letter.

Fraternally yours,

JOE B. DOUGHERTY,

Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 283

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His Divine Wisdom to call from our midst our esteemed brother, George H. O'Haver.

WHEREAS, We realize in his death we have lost a true and a diligent worker in the cause; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we in regular meeting assembled do bow in humble submission to the Divine Will in the behalf that his better days are yet to come; and, be it further

Resolved, That we extend to his grief-stricken family and friends our most heartfelt sympathy in their hour of affliction. We realize how cold and vain are the words of consolation to the bereaved and wounded heart; but, if sincere sympathy and fraternal love can soothe the wounds we offer them from tenderest feelings of our heart in their behalf; and, we further

Resolve, That our charter be draped for a period of one month as a token of our respect to our deceased brother and that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting; a copy sent to the bereaved family of our late brother, and a copy be published in our official journal, THE WORKER.

E. F. FORD,

A. WAGNER,

T. BRASSEUR,

Committee.

Local Union No. 286

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

December 17, 1906, Local Union No. 286 placed the Cumberland Telephone and

Telegraph Co., on the fair list. Please insert this in the January WORKER.

With best wishes,

Yours fraternally,

FRANCIS H. WELCH.

Local Union, No. 313.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As the boys have had their hammers out because there has been no letter in the WORKER, I thought I would write a few lines and get my hammer out.

In the first place if they would stick their hammers in their pockets and attend the meetings and do their little bit to keep things booming it would be a credit to them, and if they had any knocking to do to come up to the meeting and speak their piece like a man and not stand around the corners or storerooms and talk about it.

And to come out on election night especially and help elect your officers as out of a membership of about eighty that No. 313 boasts of, there were ten members present, a little more than was necessary to elect.

Now boys, as we have elected a new set of officers, come out and help them along and don't think because you carry a card in your pocket that is all you have to do, as your presence is needed in the meeting room.

As the boys in the Brotherhood knows from notices appearing in the WORKER we are still out on the strike with the Bell Co. They have a few skates working for them, but are not doing anything to amount to much as it takes seventeen men to clear their trouble after a small storm, what three men used to do.

Hoping that the next time I write will be able to state that we have won a victory.

Yours fraternally,

CHAS. WOODSIDE.

Local Union No. 316

Once more I will write you a few lines for the WORKER. I will state that No. 316 is booming, taking in a member or two every meeting night lately. Our greatest aim now is a City Inspector which have have been after for several months and at the present writing think it is coming to a head. All the business men are in favor if we can get Insurance cut down any. Regarding the insurance question, some few months back we were visited by a fire which destroyed one block and since that time the insurance rates have advanced. We have a committee of one, Bro. Barnes, better known by the brothers of No. 316 as Blue Print, to wait on the fire insurance writers at Salt Lake City, with a view of cutting down the insurance rate and I think that if anybody can make the talk for that

point our worthy brother Blue Print is the one. Well, I hope so any way. With best wishes to all and a merry Christmas and a happy New Year, I beg to remain,

Yours fraternally,

CHAS. ALLEN,

Recording Secretary.

Local Union No. 325

Never having read any correspondence in the WORKER regarding Local Union No. 325, from the Parlor City of New York state, thought that a few lines to let the readers know that the Union is up and "doing things" these days, would not be amiss. For a considerable time back it has been noticed that a majority of the members of No. 325 had fallen into a veritable "Rip Van Winkle slumber," for some unaccountable reason, and many times in the past when meeting night rolled around one could see but the old war horses, Buckman, Farrell, etc., in evidence. Meeting after meeting the same thing would result—not enough present to do business, and the tireless Buckman would often remark with feeling, "the jig is up, I guess." But the "old guard," disheartened somewhat at the future outlook, still kept the Union intact, hoping, I assume, that some fine day the workers would "sit up and notice things." And brothers, sure as you are an inch high, this has come to pass, and the boys are again harnessing double," and interest in the little Local is at last on the boom—a boom that promises good things for all concerned in the future, if they but keep everlastingly at it. And there is a cause, of course, for the change from the old order of things. One fine day not long ago a plump little organizer of the Brotherhood "struck town," to use a traveler's expression, and immediately started to hand out "Union gab" to those who, heretofore, had apparently fallen by the wayside. This suave little fellow was none other than Louis Donnelly, organizer for the district, and in the face of many obstacles to be overcome, he took up the work in a way that would do credit to an old timer. Day and night he continued to pour "Union honey" in the boys' ears, and moreover made them listen and understand that he came hither to make the Union a "sure thing" in the future. As a result, a new set of officers was elected and Bro. Edward Allen was selected as president, who will prove unquestionably a benefit to all, as he is made of the right kind of clay to keep the boys "lined up." New delegates were also elected to the Central body. An enjoyable smoker was also held, which served to interest the prospective new members. As a brother stated, "there was eatables and drinkables for everybody," and speechmaking and music made the occasion notably enjoyable. Mr.

Donnelly did his utmost to make the affair a success, and it proved so in every detail. At the last meeting seven new members were initiated, and we understand several are to be "tossed in the blanket" at the next meeting. A thriving Local is predicted in the future, and a vote of thanks was extended the organizer for his assistance.

Fraternally yours,
JEREMIAH RYAN,
Agt. C. L. U.

Local Union No. 326.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Local No. 326 is in the midst of one of the hardest fought and most trying strikes that was ever fought in the I. B. E. W. This Local has been on strike against the Tri-State Tel. Co. since the middle of September and we are proud to say that we have not lost a single man, but instead are working as hard and earnestly as ever, and we will win.

The cards are stacked against us; our members were hauled before the Courts of the County in injunction proceedings. Our Business Agent, Bro. P. T. McDonald, was taken into Court upon the testimony of two of their imported (first-class men?) strike breakers, Wm. Stewart and Ralph Bromblett of Indianapolis, Ind., for carrying concealed weapons. The jury after hearing their evidence decided that they lied, as their verdict was "Not Guilty," and the prosecutor pay the costs. The prosecutor was Frank Bosboro, the secretary-treasurer of the company.

The President of the company is one of the judges of the county who we believe is placed there to see that every citizen gets justice and those that violate the law should suffer the penalty. Now here is what kind of men? his company is employing: J. W. Smith, formerly of Cumberland (ex member of No. 307) and Ves Owen, of Indianapolis, Ind, beat up and shot one of our members in front of his own home; at another time one of our members was beaten on the main street of our city by a bunch of these strike breakers. They say they have the right to carry a gun. Who tells them they have the right? Is it the judge who should stop them that tells them to carry it? These are things that the working man will remember when they come up for a public office in the future.

The other judge, Mr. Rippert has had under advisement the testimony of the injunction suit for three months, but he has not had time to render a decision, saying whether the seven men who are still under the temporary injunction shall be permanently restrained or not. He will possibly be out for re-election this coming spring. We will elect him (nit).

Our old friend (?) Bennie Berg is said

to be the wire chief and manager. He has had a wide experience—from the charging of coke ovens to an expert telephone man. This is the kind they have. They are whipped to a finish and if it wasn't for their bigotry they would be glad to settle immediately. We are determined to win, even though the cards are stacked against us and we are falsely accused and put in prison and persecuted or even tortured with a hot iron. We realize that justice will eventually win and we shall march on with the triumphant song on our lips and the colors of victory flying high and far from our shores will be banished, lawlessness, tyranny and Czarism, and again will peace and harmony prevail.

Now, hoping that I have not taken up too much space, I remain,

P. T. McDONALD,
Bus. Agt. L. U. No. 326.
Connellsville, Pa.

Report of District Council No. 7, 1st District, I. B. E. W., for year 1906:

The experimental stage of the District Council has passed and we are now wondering why it wasn't established long ago. District Council No. 7 has had a very prosperous year. The report shows, four new Locals organized and three re-organized and a gain in our District of two hundred new members. We have had an organizer in the field since May 1st, 1906, and our treasury shows \$400.00 on hand. All Locals in our District are affiliated with but one exception, and we still are desirous of them sending delegates, as by the report, can be seen the benefit to be derived from affiliating and as the constitution says they must affiliate we think they should adhere to the law of our organization and put their shoulder to the wheel of Unionism and make it go instead of holding back.

Our convention in Washington, Pa., Dec. 16, was one of the largest and most profitable the District has ever held. Bro. Groves, P. D. C., was highly complimented for the efficient work done by him as the President of the District Council and Organizer, and the District as a whole, through the columns of our official journal, want to thank him for the extra efforts he put forth for the good of the I. B. E. W. as a whole.

Now, here is wishing a happy and prosperous year for the I. B. E. W., its officers and members and the true blue bunch at Philadelphia. I remain,

Fraternally,
P. T. McDONALD,
Sec'y-Treas., D. C. No. 7, 1st Dist.

P. S.—The next convention will be held in Warren, Ohio, on February 17, 1907, at 9:00 a. m., sharp. The convention will positively open on time and at which officers will be elected for the year 1907.

Local Union No. 345.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As this is a New Year and I have just received my new office, would like to have a space in the WORKER. I would say that we are all working now, although some of us are with the long shoremen jamming cotton. We have several brothers on the sick list. Bro. Smoky Woods has been laid up with burned hands for about two months, also Bro. Hutchinson got burned bad on twenty-three hundred some how got himself in series with it.

Now you can see we are having our troubles as well as others. Brothers are coming and some leaving. Bro. Bob Burnett is leaving for the Virginias. Bro. Burnett tells us that his brother Willis is still in Yazoo City waiting for things to open up.

As this is my first offense, will close but before I do would say that work is getting slack, but all traveling brothers with the green are welcome with us.

As I do not wish to take up too much space, will now close, wishing all the Brotherhood success. I am,

Yours fraternally,

R. McKIMON,

Press Secretary.

Mobile, Ala., Jan. 1, 1907.

Local Union No. 356.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Resolutions adopted by No. 356 on death of Brother R. A. Schartle.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in his infinite wisdom to call from our midst our esteemed brother, R. A. Schartle,

WHEREAS, We mourn the loss of one whom while in life we held dear as a brother and friend and while we can never more grasp his hand and see his pleasant smiles in life and we humbly submit to him who has called one brothers spirit beyond the grave; there be it

Resolved, That the sudden removal of such a life from our midst leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply realized by all the members of local union No. 356; and be it further

Resolved, That we as a union of brotherly love pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sorrow at his loss and extend to his relatives our deepest sympathy in this their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days and a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this local and a copy be sent to

the heart stricken relatives of our deceased brother and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

J. N. GORRELL,

C. F. DROLLINGER,

J. T. MURCHISON,

Committee.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 1, 1907.

Local Union No. 364

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Well, as No. 364 has not been heard of for some time I will say that we are still doing business at the same old stand and we add a new light every few nights. Well, I will say that if any of the boys comes this way with a good card he will find a fine branch here, although we have not got a big Local, but we are coming out all O. K.

Well, as this is my first time for over four years to write a letter to the WORKER, so please excuse a short letter. Will write more next time. Hoping that you will find room in the WORKER for this letter, I will pull the switch.

Yours fraternally,

C. E. STEWART.

Guthrie, Okla., December 23, 1906.

Local Union No. 376.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Just a few lines to let you know that we are still alive and progressing, our membership is increasing on an average of ten or twelve a month, and expect to increase it to the 500 mark in the near future.

Work is a little slack at present, but expect to pick up after the first of the year.

We have just had our election of officers for the coming terms and re-elected our friend Nichols for business agent, and if the brothers will all pull together we are sure of success.

Wishing all the brothers of the I. B. E. W. a merry Christmas and a happy New Year, I am,

Fraternally yours,

W. HALL,

Recording Secretary.

Local Union No. 389

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Will send a few lines to let you all know that Local Union No. 389 is still in existence and still on the gain. We are doing great business around here. We have had an open charter here for the last month and have taken in twelve or fifteen new members, four of them came from Corinth, sixteen miles over the mountain, so you see we are going some, and they are bound to get in line on the right side. We also put out three "travelers" this month, one to Brother

Arthur Stone. If you happen to meet him, give him the glad hand, for he is all to the good and you will meet no better. Also one to Brother Orvill Munger, another brother that stands among the top notchers, and Brother Andrew Jordt, you will find with Brother Stone, they are two of a kind "nuff sed."

There has been all kinds of work around here this year and the boys have had a good summer of it. It is a little slack now, but it will not last long for the Bell will have lots of work soon. We meet the first and third Tuesdays in the month. We elected our new set of officers this month. They are as follows: President, William B. Lancaster; vice-president, Dennis Murphy; financial secretary, Sylvester M. Palmer; recording secretary, Allan Chafin; foreman, Henry C. White; first inspector, Burt Lapoint; second inspector, Clarence Selleck; press secretary, William Denton.

Well, as I can not think of any thing else, I'll ring off. With best wishes for the Brotherhood.

Yours fraternally,
WILLIAM DENTON,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 409.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

We can report quite favorably on the strike situation as it exists in Ithaca today. The inside men went out for an agreement and within two weeks secured the signatures of one firm, Stamford & Morey, who immediately hired the majority of the men. The rest are employed out of town.

We are partially satisfied with the conditions the other firm is up against in getting their work done. If they hold out long enough they will probably make journeymen out of the men (?) they have employed.

We are still endeavoring to persuade the non-union men to qualify as Union men or leave the city, but outside of the reports from the standing committee on that work, the meetings of No. 409 would not lead a visiting brother to believe we had trouble.

We are glad to say that our Local runs along smoothly.

At the election we placed the following members on the executive body:

President, E. W. Kendall; vice-president, J. L. Shay; financial secretary, Earl Quackenbush; recording and press secretary, F. E. Robbins; foreman, Seth Teeter; inspectors, James Nicholson, Bro. Wood; trustee, E. W. Kendall; business agent, E. W. Kendall.

With best wishes for the New Year,

Fraternally,
F. E. ROBBINS,
Rec. and Press Sec'y.

Local Union No. 436.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Inclosed you will find a letter relating to Brother John Fry, of this Local.

It seems some one started the story that Brother Fry "scabbed" in Pennsylvania. The story became general and Brother Fry desired us to verify it with the result as inclosed letter denotes.

Now Brother Fry wishes the letter published or some statemnt printed in the WORKER so that all brothers may read and know. The news was peddled around this locality for miles and he thinks that it should be contradicted. Brother Jack Fry says, "If any member can show where he 'scabbed' he would be willing to hand in his card and quit the business."

Fraternally,
C. L. HOUSE,
Financial Secretary.

Mr. C. L. House,
Oneonta, N. Y.

Dear Sir and Brother—In regards to your letter of the 28th inst., I was greatly surprised to learn that any brother could possibly find any grounds to accuse Bro. John Fry of so base a charge as scabbing. Bro. Fry has always been a true loyal hard worker for No. 107, serving on several committees, on some of which he came in contact with employers where he made use of the opportunity to better conditions for his Union and fellow workers. There is no truth what ever in such a report and hope your Local will have it corrected.

I can heartily recommend Bro. Fry as a true loyal brother.

Yours fraternally,
G. W. PHILLIPS,
Financial Secretary.

P. S.—Local No. 107 will be glad to hear from Bro. Fry or any of our brothers who may be with you.

Any other information will be gladly furnished.

427 E. Fourth st., Benwick, Pa.

Local Union No. 458

WHEREAS, Brother Oscar Hansbery, of Local No. 458, of Aberdeen, Wash., I. B. E. W., and Brother J. M. Dean of Tacoma Local No. 428, I. B. E. W., met almost instant death in the performance of their work as linemen in this city, Tuesday morning, December 11th; and,

WHEREAS, These sudden deaths occurring at almost precisely the same moment has shown to the community the hazard of the linemen's profession and the risks which he daily incurs; and,

WHEREAS, This awful visitation has caused a gloom to fall over the brothers of our Local and the community at large that is dispiriting. Now, therefore, be it Resolved, By Local No. 458 of Aber-

local consists of almost every 18K worker in the city of Galveston. We are holding our charter open for thirty days more to get in such apprentices as could not afford to join otherwise, on account of the fees.

The S. W. Tel. & Tel. Co. is discriminating against us as much as possible without causing any trouble between them and the workers. To make it as explicit as possible, I would be glad to give you the following incidents. For example, the assistant wire chief is asked to relieve one of the city inspectors and the inspector is advised that he may be discharged almost any day, as he has been accused of being an agitator. This foreman, Mr. A. B. McClellan, if I dare say, said a few days ago that on the first day of the year all of the union linemen would be dispensed with, if possible to do so at that time.

This goes to show you just what the

so-called "Bell" is doing in the "Lone Star State," and, I might add, west of the Mississippi river. All of us, who are unemployed, are finding work for a livelihood, on the S. P. docks. These boys are fair towards us. They employ over a thousand men and any one in good standing can get a "road stake" from this place.

For Old Timers: The Salammoniac Linemen are being replaced as fast as can be, by what is known as "Tree Trimmers"—six months in the business. I was recently advised by one of our general foremen that six (6) months makes a man now, that it used to take six years to make. He is from the Michigan Telephone Co., of a few years ago.

Thanking you for your space in the Worker, I beg to remain,

Yours respectfully,

M. D. BRYANT,

Press. Sec.

Galveston, Texas, Jan. 1, 1907.

TO CENTRAL BODIES, INTERNATIONAL, NATIONAL AND LOCAL UNIONS.

GREETING:—Brothers, the object of this circular is to acquaint you with the fact that for nearly three years the Brush-makers' International Union has had a Label, and we wish to ask you to demand it when buying brushes of any description. Every working man or woman in the world uses brushes of one sort or another. If you do not use them in your employment, you use them in your home, and there should be a demand made for Union-made Brushes. It is a hard matter to go to the boss as a Committeeman from your Local Union to have Label agreements signed and have the boss tell you that your label is no good.

He tells us, I have signed your agreement for a year or two now and paid your men the Union scale of wages, but no one has ever demanded your label on brushes. In fact it has worked against my business. Now, we would like to see this matter remedied in all Trades, and brothers, upon your action in the matter largely depends the future existence of our organization.

We ask you when you are buying brushes to demand our Label and the following firms will be glad to give it to you on any kind of a brush that can possibly be made.

P. MAHLER & SON, 299 Pearl st., New York, N. Y.

E. MITCHELL, 271 Pearl st., New York, N. Y.

C. GERHARDT, 591 Hudson st., New York, N. Y.

H. BLUMENTHAL, 432 E. 71st st., New York, N. Y.

JOHN H. KAPPELER, 1038 Stebbins ave., Bronx, N. Y.

T. HANRAHAN, 2748 Atlantic ave.,

Brooklyn, N. Y.

JAMES M. RYAN, 111 Grand st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PATTERSON & KAUFFMAN, 805 Lexington ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

JOHN McKIM & CO., 10th and Cherry sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

J. S. COSTELLO & SON, 1108 Pine st., St. Louis, Mo.

J. S. COSTELLO & SON, 1108 Pine st., St. Louis, Mo.

W. L. VOLK, 3729 Ohio ave., St. Louis, Mo.

MEYER & SCHELLER, 1319 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

DUSTLESS BRUSH CO., 122-24 Sycamore st., Milwaukee, Wis.

DIXON & CAFFREY, 38 Bergen st., Newark, N. J.

OSCAR NEWFIELD, 409 Lewis st., Union Hill, N. J.

We would ask as a favor that Secretaries of Central Bodies and Local Unions read this appeal at 2 or 3 successive meetings and, if it is not straining Union principles, we ask International and National Secretaries and others to give our Label a notice in their Official Journals, Magazines or Papers.

If there are any Brushmakers in your vicinity, we also appeal to the A. F. of L. organizers and your Local organizing Committees to help us get them in line.

Thanking you in advance and with best wishes, we are

Yours fraternally,

BRUSHMAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION,

J. M. McELROY,

Gen'l Sec'y-Treas.

M. H. BRADY, President,
1824 Stiles st.,

Philadelphia, Pa.

deen, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, that we do humbly bow in the presence of the Providence which guides the mysterious destinies of men, and submit to His mandate.

Resolved, That we deplore the loss of our brothers and commend their surviving relatives to the consideration of Union men, wherever they may be. We further

Resolve, That a copy of these testimonials of our respect and affection for our brothers who have answered the final summons while in the discharge of their duty, be spread upon the minutes of our Local, and that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be furnished the ELECTRICAL WORKER, and copies be sent to the local press for publication.

H. V. REYNOLDS,
G. C. MILLER,
W. P. GOEDIN,
Committee.

Local Union No. 459

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

It is up to me to get a letter in the WORKER.

We had a meeting December 10th, with a large attendance, it being the nomination of officers, and a smoker afterwards and good singing by the I. B. E. W. quartet, with Bro. Fay Woodworth at the piano.

We had a mock trial, of Bros. McMahon and Tuttle, for buying drinks in a no-license town. Bros. W. J. Hartnett and Leahy were attorneys for the defendants; Bro. Quinn was district attorney, and Bro. Jack Leitch as judge. The brothers were discharged by the judge for lack of evidence.

We had a good time and everyone enjoyed themselves.

We had four applications for membership.

We are getting well organized here now and any man coming this way without a ticket on them does not stand much of a show with the boys, as they are A1 men.

As I have written enough for this time I will throw a short circuit with best wishes for the cause.

Fraternally yours,
FRED N. MARICLE,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 463.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

The following is a list of the new officers elected for this Local, at the last meeting, which was held here last evening: President, H. E. Reynolds; vice-president, J. McConnell; foreman, Bro. Sweet; treasurer, Bro. Curran; financial secretary, Bro. Raulf; recording secre-

tary, Bro. Issenman; assistant recording secretary, Bro. Lalonde; first inspector, Bro. Flynn; second inspector, Bro. Mallett; auditors, Bros. H. E. Reynolds, M. Kearns, J. Curran.

I am pleased to be able to say that we are to have a notice in one of the leading newspapers of this city at last. They are going to put it in free, and also the photos of the various officers. One big job in the city has now declared itself as a strictly Union shop, through the good work of Bro. McConnell, and only Union men will be employed there hereafter. This is without doubt a great move for our Local, it will help us a lot, besides bringing in more members, which it has already done. I am,

Yours fraternally,
H. E. REYNOLDS.

Local Union No. 481.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Having been elected as press secretary, and as No. 481 has not been represented by letter in the WORKER since its existence, I thought a good many electrical workers throughout the country would like to know how No. 481 is getting along. She is in fairly good condition, but could be a great deal better as about only one half of the inside men here carry cards, and them that do never attend a meeting, and it takes good rousing meetings to make a good local. We had election of officers last meeting night and I think there is a good set of officers to run the local for the next half year. Old Shorty Hays tried to make his get away, but we landed him as an inspector just the same. He said he was a ladies man and could not attend every meeting but he will have to make good or the 23 sign for him. There is plenty of work here, and will be but the best you ever get is \$3.00 for 8 hours. No. 481 meets every Wednesday night, at Paper Hangers hall and if there are any traveling brothers that come this way, stop over and pay us a visit as we have the swellest hall of any local in the country barring none and we will be glad to entertain you. As this letter is the first one it is not very good, but I will steady down and make my next one a hummer, with best success to the brotherhood. I am fraternally,

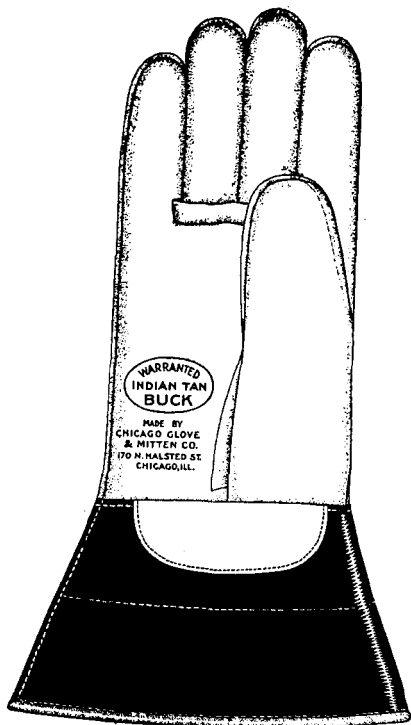
CHAS. T. STAKE.
Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 1, 1907.

Local Union No. 527.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Local No. 527—a local not born to die! Having recently been appointed our Press Secretary, as an amateur in this line, it will require but little space to say what I have to say.

We have a newly organized local, and one in fairly good circumstances. Our



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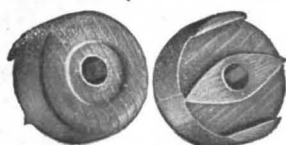
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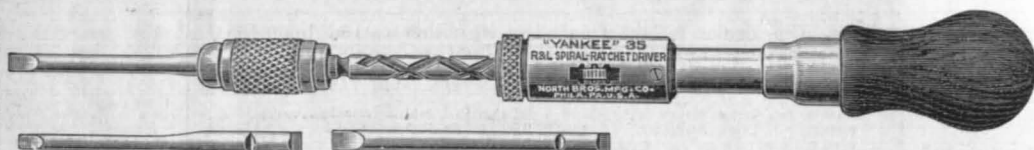
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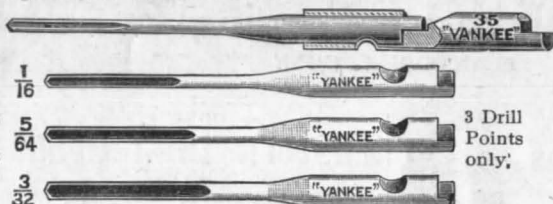
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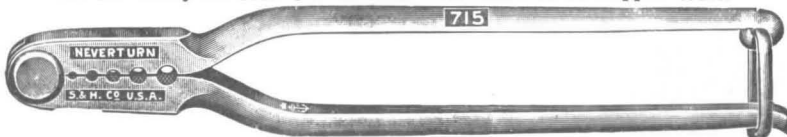
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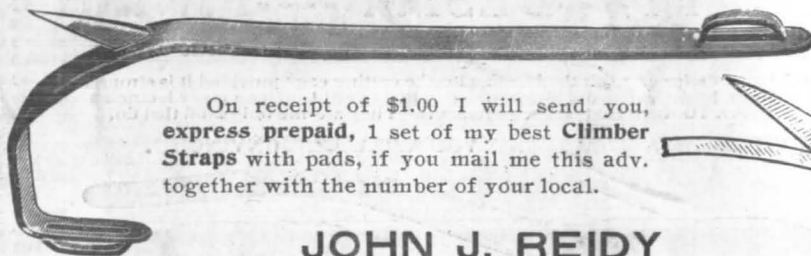
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